The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873. NUMBER 294.

REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT SALE AT AUCTION Of Choice Residence Lots,

Fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, and Milwaukee-av.,

On the grounds, on Tuesday, June 10, 1873.

The lots are in the Subdivision of 10 acres, in the E ½ of S ½ of Sec. 36, 40, 14. They are finely located, the ground is high, and the whole city overlooked by one standing on its surface.

Humboldt Boulevard is being finely improved; large trees have been set out under the direction of the Park Commissioners. An artesian well, with a fine flow of water, lies on either side of this property. The facilities for reaching this property are excellent; the depot of the C. & N.W. R. R. is within 20 rods east; the M. & St. P. R. R. runs to the westward, and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad enters the city on the south. Milwaukee-av., runs directly through it.

The soil is a fine loam, with clay sub-soil, rich and productive. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it particularly attractive for choice residence homes.

It is safe to predict that this neighborhood will develop rapidly this summer, and purchasers will double their investment in two years, if not in less time.

These lots will prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market.

Title to property perfect; abstract of title furnished.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and balance in one, two, and three years, from March 15, 1873, with interest at 10 per cent.

A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 10 days.

A special free train will leave the depot of the C. & N.W. R. R., corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 10:15 a. m. on the day of sale.

A lunch will be served on the ground.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the office of

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office, 188 East Madison-st.

June 14, at 9 o'clock.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Feeder Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges. "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are warranted in every respect. THE BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating properly attended to. Jobbing promptly on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting to select working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and examine our goods and prices.

BLISS & BROWN, 52 Lake-st., Chicago.

VAN'S PATENT

Hotel Ranges, Family Ranges,

Broilers, Carving and Steam Tables, Coffee Urns, Etc.

36 State-st., S. W. cor. Lake, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., do'n't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

SUMMER RESORT.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open June 1, for the reception of guests. Prof. J. W. Linder and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel, Gilsey House, Brevoort House, BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 14, for the season. J. C. BIGELOW & CO. Address till June 1, W. A. C. H. BILLINGS, Fort-Ann, N. Y.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO, ENTITLED

THE FRIENDS,

Given to each purchaser by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 31 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st. This is a fine picture of a kind-hearted boy feeding his household pets.

TO RENT.

Hotel Stores To Rent.

Several fine Stores, about 20 by 70 each, under "The Commercial, on Lake and Dearborn-sts. Good for either wholesale or retail.

G. P. WORK & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention Sir Knights.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 6, K. T.,Ney Asylum (Orchestra Hall), will be open for instruction Wednesday evening, June 11. Sir Knights and their ladies are courteously invited. By order of

J. A. CRAWFORD, Commander.

Masonic.

The Annual Receptn of Corinthian Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., will take place this (Monday) evening, June 9, at Masonic Hall, 115 and 117 State-st. All R. A. M. are invited. By order of J. WOODMAN, H. P.

FINANCIAL.

CLOSING OF THE Northern Pacific R. R. 7.30 Loan.

At a recent meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the following resolution was passed:

"Therefore, Resolved, That the Loan of the Company, under its present terms, bearing 7-3-10 per cent interest, be limited to a total amount not exceeding Thirty Millions of Dollars, and that no issue of bonds, hereafter, by this Company, beyond the said Thirty Millions, shall bear a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum."

The limited remainder of the Seven-Thirty loan is now being disposed of through the usual agencies, and on the basis of positive sales will soon be absorbed.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10 they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The well-known adequate security possessed by these bonds are the following:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation, with over 800 miles of completed road through a valuable country.

2. They are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road, its Rights, Franchises, and Equipments.

3. They are a FIRST LIEN on its net earnings, which will be large, having a large Government trade, and will control the trade of Montana and Montana.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for payment of principal and interest, a Land-Grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed, sales of which have been made at an average of $8 per acre—resulting in a sinking fund for the cancellation of the 7.30 bonds.

Other securities are received in exchange at market rates.

For the limited period during which the Loan will be on the market the 7.30 Bonds may be ordered from any of the Bankers and Bankers that have hitherto sold them, and from ourselves.

All needed information will be furnished by the various Agents of the Loan, and by

JAY COOKE & CO.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
General Agents for Sale of 7.30 Loan, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Certificates of Deposit bearing Interest.
Collections made on liberal terms.
Advances on Governments and Gold at low rates of interest.
Gold Exchange. Foreign Exchange. Letters of Credit.
Also, deal in first-class securities.

Stocks for Sale.

Chicago City Railway, Traders' Insurance, Savings Bank, National Bank.

D. HAMMOND & GAGE, 54 Washington-st.

EQUITABLE INS. CO.

Very highest cash price paid for policies.

Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA LANDS.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Iowa & Nebraska Lands FOR SALE,

On 10 years' credit, with only 6 per cent interest, payable annually for 6 years; 5 per cent deducted if one-half of land bought in Nebraska in 1873 is cultivated in 2 years after date of purchase; one-half fare and about one-half freight per car-load from Chicago to Missouri River, and FREE FARE in Iowa or Nebraska for our land-buyers.

30 per cent deducted for cash down.
20 per cent deducted for ½ down and bal. in 2 years.
15 per cent deducted if paid in full in 1 year.
15 per cent deducted if paid in full in 2 years.
10 per cent deducted if paid in full in 3 years.

By these liberal terms, products will pay for the lands and improvements.

GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

Call for Exploring Tickets and full particulars, on

W. H. WISNER, General Agent, 59 Clark-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,000 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 1,046, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

Tracing Linen & Paper

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks!

THE LARGEST STOCK west of New York, sold at the lowest prices, at

119 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHAS. MORRIS, Manufacturer.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

Partner Wanted.

In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $25,000 to $30,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

From this date we shall pay no bills contracted by any of our employes, except on our written order authorizing the same.

CHAPIN & GORE.

Chicago, June 3, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

The Back-Pay Business to Be Ventilated at the Opening of Congress.

An Investigation of Territorial Mail Contracts to Be Made.

Abolition of Several Indian Superintendencies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SWINDLING MAIL CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Post Office Department has concluded to send a special agent to the various Territories to inspect the stage routes prior to letting mail contracts on the 1st of September next. The Department is under the impression that there is considerable swindling both as to length of roads claimed and the frequency with which mails are delivered. It is proposed to stop this sort of thing if possible.

CORRUPTION CLOAKED.

It is not believed here that the suit of the Huntingdon estate against the Metropolis Paving Company will ever come to trial. Their answer is due this week, but there have been intimations which lead the plaintiffs to expect that the amount claimed will be paid without the intervention of the courts, and the only anxiety now seems to be to keep the affairs of this company from becoming public, so that the complicity of Congressmen in contracts may not be exposed in the newspapers. A strong effort is now being made to induce the executors of the Huntingdon estate to give up whatever papers they may have in their possession which criminate Federal officials and members of Congress. In no quarter does there seem to be any disposition to give the public the benefit of the information, which as a matter of record would convict officials of complicity in corrupt transactions.

THE SALARY-GRAB.

There is a prospect of a warm personal discussion in the next Congress on the subject of the salary-steal voted at the last session. The members who took the money regard the action of those members who refused or returned it as an imputation on their official honor and integrity, and they do not propose to let it pass by unnoticed. Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a speech which he will deliver on the first opportunity, defending the extra-pay business and criticising the conduct of those who refused to accept the money. He will show that all those who were members of the Thirty-ninth Congress in which the salaries of Congressmen were raised from $5,000 to $7,500, and who were in the last Congress, took their back pay in 1866, although they refused it in 1873. Randall alleges that the back pay of the Thirty-ninth Congress was campaigned and engineered by Senator Thurman, who introduced it into a conference Committee. The whole thing will be ventilated at the next session.

[Associated Press.]

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCIES ABOLISHED.

Under the law enacted at the last session of Congress, authorizing the President to appoint five Inspectors of Indian Affairs, and to abolish as many of the existing Indian Superintendencies as he should deem advisable, the President has, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, issued an order abolishing the Superintendencies of Montana, Oregon, and Arizona, and the Northern Indian Superintendency which comprises Dakota and part of Nebraska, and appointing the following-named persons to be Indian Inspectors, in addition to duty under the law, as the interests of the service may require: J. W. Daniel, Minnesota; J. C. O'Connor, New York; J. D. Bevier, Michigan; E. G. Kimble, New York, and William Vandever, Iowa. Superintendents of Indian affairs and their clerks in the above named Superintendencies will be relieved from duty on the 30th inst. The Superintendencies of Washington Territory, California, and New Mexico, and the Southern Superintendency having jurisdiction over numerous tribes in the Indian Territory and Texas are retained.

FIRES.

Burning of Oil, Cars, and Lumber in Cincinnati — Loss, $170,000 — Fires Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—A fire doing $170,000 damage occurred in this city to-day, burning 1,400 barrels of coal-oil, 25 freight cars, mostly loaded, a lumber yard with 3,000,000 feet, mostly hard, lumber, and 12 dwellings, most of them small frame cottages. It started at 9 o'clock, when it broke out, four alarms were sounded calling out the entire department with reserves. Engines from Covington and Newport came and aided. The fire broke out in the yard of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad in an open frame storage shed, about 300 feet long, situated on the south side of the road, between Smith and Park streets. The shed contained 1,400 barrels of coal oil shipped here from Parkersburg and stored for dealers in this city. Rumors are numerous as to how the fire caught. It is generally believed that a lot of boys playing set it on fire. A young man crossing the bridge over the road on Smith street says he first saw in the shed a flame not larger than a hat; then saw it burst suddenly up with several successive explosions, enveloping the entire building. Private watchmen employed by the railroad arrived on the spot before the barrels exploded, and commenced rolling barrels away, when other explosions occurred so rapidly that they with difficulty escaped. A locomotive attempted to draw the cars from a series of adjoining tracks in the yard, but was unable to approach on account of the intense heat. Twenty cars were shoved by hand from the track most distant from the shed. Ten of the cars left exposed to the fire were loaded with sulphur, the remaining fifteen were freighted with tan bark and lumber. The sulphur fumes interfered with fighting the fire. W. H. Lancaster, of the Marietta road, was seriously injured by inhaling them while trying to save the cars. Ten of the cars were burned to the ground, and most of them utterly destroyed, while the remaining fifteen, with their contents, were badly damaged. This loss of cars and freight falls on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Thirty-seven hundred dollars' worth of marble in blocks in the yard was crumbled to pieces. Some of the wind the fire spread to the lumber-yard of E. Roberts & Co., extending on the north side of Second street, from Smith street nearly to Port street. This was soon entirely enveloped in flames. The lumber was piled high and close. Eight across Second street, from the burning lumber, sixty feet distant from it, were three immense iron receivers of the Gas Works. The Gas Company kept ten men on the top of the tanks, with hose, throwing water on the heated iron. These receivers, on the side next the fire, were red hot, and momentarily in danger of explosion, in which event it would have been certain death to the men on top. The fire companies did all the intense heat would permit them. The men at last had to forsake the gas-holders, but by this time the coal-oil had all burned up, and only the lumber-yards and burning dwellings on Second, Park, and South Pearl streets remained to be quenched. The department soon got control of the fire, and the gas-reservoirs were out of danger.

The heat was so intense as to fracture the stone rims to the gas tank on Second street. The fire communicated to the fence of the coal yard of the gas company, which is completely charred. On Second street, near Park street, between Second and South Pearl, and on South Pearl, from Park street east to the lumber yard, the dwellings were swept off. There were eighteen of them, four of which were two-story brick, the remainder one and two-story frames. They were occupied by about forty families, most of them poor, who were burned homeless. They succeeded in saving the greater part of their portable household effects.

A stable, with two horses, was consumed.

The principal losers of the dwellings were the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, William Brist, M. E. H. Tudor, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Glubbert, and Hebe Gilmore.

The losses will foot up about as follows: E. Rupert & Co., lumber yard, $100,000; Marietta Railroad in cars and freight, $25,000; coal oil largely owned by two firms, Alexander McDonald, and Burnlabardt, $12,000; dwelling houses, $25,000; marble and stone, $3,600; household goods, horses, damage to Gas Company's property, loss of shed, and damage to Marietta Railroad, yard $4,200. Insurance on the lumber yard of Roberts & Co. $40,000 in the Home of Columbus; $2,000 in the Phoenix of Hartford; $4,000 in the Zeta; $5,000 in the Dayton, of Dayton; $2,500 in the Farmers & Merchants' Manufacturing, of Hamilton, $2,500 nearly equal in eight Cincinnati companies.

The amount of destruction by the fire was comparatively small, but in its perilous nature it never had its equal. Fortunately it broke out in mid-day during a calm at the outset, after which a slight south wind turned the flames from the gas works directly east of it, where are located the large depots and several immense factories of furniture and other articles containing much wood. The immense elevator was scorched, but not fired. A smart gale from the west would have left the lower level of the city to the mercy of the flames.

The insurance on dwellings is comparatively light, probably one-fourth of the value.

At 10 o'clock to-night the lumber yard lights that part of the city, and the engines are still playing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, MICH., June 8.—The losses by the fire yesterday were greater than first supposed. They are now stated to be about $200,000; three-fourth insured.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The establishment of the New York Pie Baking Company, rear of 72 to 82 Sullivan street, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with thirty horses. Loss estimated at $125,000; partly covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—A fire this evening destroyed the office of the Co-operative Printing Union, on Commercial street. Loss about $10,000.

LASALLE, June 8.—A fire broke out in Peru, Ill., this morning, destroying three tenement houses near the Rock Island Railroad depot. The probable loss is less than $1,000.

THE INDIANS.

War Department Orders Concerning the Trial of the Captured Modocs—Two Women Recognize the Murderers of Their Husbands—The Attempt to Avenge Their Wrongs—Gen. Davis and One of the Savages Slightly Wounded in the Melee.

BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE PENINSULA, June 6.—Soon after the arrival of the Modoc prisoners at this camp, Gen. Davis sent word to the settlers of Tule Lake and the Lake River country. He desired them to come and identify the murderers. Among those who responded to the call were Mrs. Boddy, and her daughter, Mrs. Schiess, two women who were widowed by the Modocs. Boddy and Schiess took up three-quarter sections of land near the mouth of Lost River, last August, with their families, and settled in the country. On the morning of Nov. 29 Capt. Jackson's command attacked Jack and his party on Lost River, and compelled them to retire. Hooka Jim and his party were on the north side of the river from Jack's, but knew his defeat. The men were murdered by Hooka Jim and his associates during the forenoon on that day, while cutting wood, herding sheep, etc., within a few miles of the house, and utterly unconscious of danger. The agent of the Yainax reservation had promised them that any offensive movement against the Indians should be made known to the settlers in time to afford them an opportunity to obtain safe refuge. The messenger sent by the agent failed to do his duty, thereby facilitating the massacre. The arrival of Mr. Boddy's team without a driver, and the blood upon the wagon seat, was the first intimation of the terrible tragedy. These poor women, before noon, found the bodies of the murdered men stripped of all their clothing at different points within a few miles of the house. They also met the Modocs, Hooka Jim, Long Jim, Curly-Headed Doctor, One-Eyed Mose, Rock Davis, Humph Jerry, and Mrs. Hooka Jim, who were implicated in the crime. While the Indians went to the house to find more male victims, the women escaped, traveled day and night, and suffered many hardships, and reached Mr. Van Rapp's in a completely exhausted condition.

Gen. Davis received the women kindly and heard their story. He assigned them to a tent and promised to assist them in the recovery of the stolen goods. This morning Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank, who had just returned from a scout after three or four missing Modocs, were taken to the tent occupied by the women. Hooka Jim was identified by Mrs. Boddy as one of the Indians concerned in the massacre in question. About the robbery he said Long Jim took a long purse containing $800, and he took a short purse. The women here became excited. They lost all control over their feelings, and began crying, and started in for desperate work. Mrs. Schiess drew a pistol and started for Steamboat Frank, and Mrs. Boddy drew a knife and dashed at Hooka Jim. Gen. Davis stopped in a moment and secured both weapons. During the struggle the General received a slight cut in the palm of the hand and near the thumb. Hooka and Steamboat stood like statues. Neither spoke or offered to resist.

It galls Jack and his comrades to see Hooka Jim and Frank traveling to and fro as will, and treated as chiefs. He does not understand the result of turning Scale's evidence. This afternoon he became greatly excited, and gave vent to his rage in a fiery oration. He rose in his chains with Sconchin, and in a strong and impressive manner recited his grievances. The purport of what he said is told by Scarface Charley. He is mad, says Charley, to see that the white man no serve all alike. While Jack was defending his patriotism, and his fellow-captives were warming in sympathy with him, the officer of the guard came in and compelled him to desist.

There are now 151 Modocs under guard.

June 7.—Gen. Davis proposes to take the cavalry, light battery of the Fourth Artillery, and infantry and march to Klamath, to Warner, to Harney, and Walla Walla for the purpose of intimidating the bad Indians. Preliminary orders for the movement have been issued.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCH, June 8—2 a. m.—At 8 a. m. yesterday, John Fairchild and Brother Burgess, together with Bogus Charley and ex-Sheriff Shack-Nasty Jim, left here with the Modoc prisoners captured in this neighborhood for Boyle's Camp, on the Peninsula, to-day.

3 a. m.—Other Indians lurking in this vicinity will most likely be captured in a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The President and Secretary of War have already been informed of the opinion of Attorney-General Williams, that such of the Modocs as are charged with offences against the recognized laws of war may be tried and punished by a military commission. The War Department will, in accordance with this opinion, send instructions to Gen. Davis through Gen. Scofield.

There is no doubt that a Commission will be organized without delay, and the trial commenced according to the regulations of the army. The proceedings and findings of a Military Commission, where the sentence is death, are transmitted to Washington for the review and approval of the President, before sentence can be carried into effect. Several weeks must unavoidably pass before the punishment of the Modocs can take place.

Railroad Accidents.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—In consequence of the late heavy rains the Elkhorn River has been over its banks several days. As to-day's passenger train went, on the Union Pacific, was passing over the trestle work on the last approach to the Elkhorn bridge, the engine, mail, express and baggage cars and a car loaded with ties, went through into the water. M. Carey, road master, is missing, and supposed to be drowned. No one else hurt. Passengers from the west will be delayed until to-morrow. No transfer can be made until the track is clear.

Reformed German Church.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—The Synod of the Reformed German Church convened in this city yesterday. A report from the Mission Institute of Mulheim, Germany, requesting greater sympathy and assistance from this Synod was presented, and was adopted as far as possible.

Rev. F. H. Reinecock, D. D., of Sheboygan, was elected editor of the *Evangelist*, a Church paper at Cleveland, O.

Hospited.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Gov. Wyhte has respited Hallahan, one of the parties convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, until the 1st of August.

Fatally Stabbed.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 8.—About midnight last night Hugh Farley was attacked at his residence and stabbed five or six times, his physicians say fatally. A woman said an old grudge were the cause.

BOSTON, June 8.—This evening two men employed in the *Herald* office, named Andrew Eagan and Thomas Holehan, got into a dispute, when Eagan stabbed Holehan in the abdomen, inflicting a wound of which he will probably die. Eagan was arrested.

OHIO.

Large Meeting of Farmers at Mansfield—A Lively Time Over the Resolutions—Church Dedication.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., June 8.—A Workingmen's and Farmers' Convention was held in the Court-House in this city yesterday. The call had been numerously signed by men of both parties, and considerable interest was manifested by our local politicians as to what was its intention, and what it would result in.

At the hour fixed for the meeting, 11 a. m., a large representation was present, including many of the most substantial farmers in the county. The convention was called to order by the appointment of Henry Roe as President, and Gen. R. Brinkerhoff as Secretary. Committees on Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and Order of Business were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until 1 o'clock.

After the opening of the afternoon session, Permanent organization was effected by calling John G. Walker to the chair, and Gen. Brinkerhoff was continued as Secretary. The different Committees reported. The report of the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of twenty-two whereases, &c., denounced the present political organizations as corrupt and unworthy of confidence; repudiating the salary-grab and increase of salary; the Credit Mobilier, railroad, Congressional, and all other rings; donations of public lands, and extolling free trade as a reform on which hangs our national prosperity.

The reading of the resolution produced great excitement. Speeches were made by Gen. Brinkerhoff in their support, and by Messrs. Graham, Roe, and Wallace, denouncing in most violent terms what they called the attempt to turn the Convention over to the Liberal Republicans, in which Gen. Brinkerhoff, the assumed leader and champion of the movement, was handled without gloves. The opposition seemed to come principally from the Administration element in the body, the Democrats apparently enjoying the fact that the Convention was likely to break up in a row, and relieve them from any danger in their local nominations shortly to be made.

After a full discussion, the resolutions were laid on the table by a decisive vote, and the Convention adjourned without a platform, to meet again on June 25, at which time they would consider whether they would nominate a legislative and county ticket.

The new Congregational church edifice was dedicated to-day, the other churches of the city omitting their services to attend the exercises. Rev. M. E. Strieby, of New York, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, and Rev. Dr. R. H. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, a former pastor, in the afternoon. The city clergy generally attended and took part in the solemnities. In the afternoon the annual temperance meeting of all the Sabbath schools of the city was held, and addressed by visiting and home clergymen. The edifice is one of the finest of the kind in the West, the main audience-room, including galleries, seating comfortably 1,200 persons. The cost of the building was about $100,000. Dr. E. B. Fairfield is the regular pastor.

WHISKY TROUBLES.

Fatal Affray at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, IA., June 8.—Fort Dodge was last night the scene of a fearful tragedy and homicide, resulting from attempts of the city authorities to suppress the whisky traffic, previous attempts at which have involved the city in several heavy law-suits. The case in question grew out of the seizure of a barrel of whisky on the premises of Charles Harris, a saloon-keeper, which so incensed him that he procured a quantity of liquor and began treating the crowd, after which he went into a cigar store close at hand, where he was accosted by City Marshal Brooks and Policeman Stewart, who immediately assaulted him with their canes, when Haines drew a revolver which Brooks tried to take from him. During the scuffle which ensued the pistol was discharged, the ball taking effect in Haines' heart, causing instant death. The most intense excitement prevailed, considerable talk of lynching being freely indulged in, but better counsels prevailed, and all is now quiet. Brooks and Stewart are both under arrest, and the real facts in the case will doubtless appear at the trial.

WEATHER AND WATER.

CHICAGO, June 8—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.99	55	N., light.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.14	61	E., fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	30.06	66	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.07	70	E., light.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.11	65	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.15	49	N., gentle.	Light rain.
Davenport	29.93	72	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	61	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.92	49	Calm.	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.05	55	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.85	56	W., fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.87	76	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Marquette	30.00	54	S., fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.05	54	E., light.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.86	67	W., fresh.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.93	76	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.10	63	E., fresh.	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—For New England, on Monday, light to fresh northeasterly and southeasterly winds, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and increasing cloudiness. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. From Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness, rain areas, and winds, mostly from the East and South. For Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, clear and clearing weather, with rising barometer.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 8 p. m., June 8, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes.	
			Rise.	Fall.
St. Paul	12 ft.	11 in.	.....	4 in.
Omaha	12 ft.	9 in.	.....	.....
Davenport	9	6 in.	.....	.....
Keokuk	10 ft.	7 in.	1 in.	.....
St. Louis	23 ft.	11 in.	.....	1 in.
Pittsburgh	3 ft.	7 in.	.....	3 in.
Cincinnati	10 ft.	6 in.	11 in.	.....
Louisville	5 ft.	7 in.	.....	3 in.
Memphis	23 ft.	11 in.	.....	11 in.
Nashville	5 ft.	5 in.	.....	7 in.
*New Orleans	2 ft.	8 in.	.....	1 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. HAUPMAN,
Observer Signal Service United States Army.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

At 9 o'clock last evening, an elderly man named John Harlan, of No. 17 John street, was killed at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-sixth streets, by being run down by a heartless scoundrel on horseback. The old man exerted himself to get out of the way, but the speed at which the man was riding made his efforts unavailing. Harlan was not instantly killed, but died in a few minutes after receiving his injuries. His skull was fractured by a blow from one of the horse's feet. The murderer did not stop to find out the extent of the injuries of his victim, but rode away with increased speed. The affair was witnessed by a number of persons, who agree in denouncing the reckless rider. He can be identified, and unless he has left the city will probably be arrested to-day. The reckless disregard which the drivers of vehicles show for the rights of people who frequent the streets is becoming unbearable, and should be looked after. If it were not necessary to walk in the middle of the streets the aspect of the complaint would be changed. But since it is a necessity, foot passengers have rights that ought to be respected.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 8.—It is very evident that the disease here, which some call cholera, is subsiding. Fewer cases are reported and milder.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes Reassembles on Saturday.

A Mexican Government Organ Indulges in Belligerent Suggestions.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 8.—The *Voz Fronteriza*, Government organ, in an editorial headed "Expulsion," severely criticises the Gen. Mackenzie expedition to Mexico in pursuit of Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to state additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for this violation of her sovereignty, and concludes by saying that if it is not complied with it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846." It is supposed that this article reflects the sentiments of the Government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier of Mexico.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 8.—The Constituent Cortes reassembled this morning and passed a resolution definitely proclaiming A Federal Republic by a vote of 210 votes against 2 nays.

A motion to make the day a national holiday was rejected.

Senor Olozaga will be recalled from the Embassy at Paris, and Senor Moret from that at London.

Proceedings in the Cortes last night were not final, but indicate that the new Ministry will be announced to-day, probably as follows: President of Council, without portfolio, Senor Pi y Margall; Minister of Interior, Senor Palanca; Minister of State, Senor Waisonnavs; Minister of Justice, Senor J. Fredical; Minister of War, Senor Estevanez; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Sorni; Minister of Finance, Senor Tutau; Minister of Marine, Senor Oreiro.

During the session of the Cortes, to-day, the extreme radicals assembled in large numbers in front of the palace, and demanded that the red flag be hoisted.

The trouble in Grenada is ended. After five hours' obstinate fighting, the carbineers laid down their arms and surrendered to the citizens.

The *Epoublicad*, in its report of the affair, says the soldiers frequently cheered for Don Alphonso during the fight.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.—There was an unusual attendance at the races to-day. Among distinguished persons present were Marshal MacMahon, Duke de Broglie, M. Buffet, and several prominent members of the diplomatic corps. The grand prize of Paris was won by Boiard, Flageolet second, and Doncaster, the victor in the English Derby, third. Boiard won easily, beating Flageolet by a length.

PARIS, June 8.—Prince Jerome Napoleon called upon President MacMahon to-day, and left his card. The President returned a message acknowledging the courtesy with his compliments.

Le Corsaire, newspaper, has been suppressed by order of Gen. L'Administrati.

GERMANY.

STUTGART, June 8.—The Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city from Vienna.

WEISBADEN, June 8.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day, en route to London.

OMAHA.

A Dishonest Judge—Union Pacific Railroad Earnings—Sullivan Shipments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, June 8.—Gen. Estabrook was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for embezzling money collected by him as fines while he was acting as Police Judge a year ago.

The passenger earnings of the Union Pacific last week were $115,130, against $87,800 for the same period in 1872.

Six tons of bullion arrived here from the West yesterday.

Dr. Meacham, who was wounded by the treacherous Modocs, left for the East yesterday.

CHINESE VENGEANCE.

The Slaughter of Thirty Thousand Rebels.

From the New York Tribune, June 4.

Out of the mystery which has always enveloped the distant provinces of China comes a frightful story of violence and blood. It is related in a London telegram to the Associated Press that the Imperial Chinese forces, in captured the City of Tali-fu, Province of Yunnan, fell upon the inhabitants, who are Mohammedan rebels, and put 30,000 of them to death. The Sultan, it is further said, poisoned himself, suicide being preferable to capture by the victorious Imperialists. It is hardly accurate, however, to speak of Tali-fu as "the capital of a Mohammedan State in the Province of Yunnan." The termination of the name of the city indicates that it is the capital of one of those districts into which every Chinese province is subdivided. These subdivisions correspond to the counties into which our States are divided, and are called "Fu." Tali, or Tali-fu, is the chief city of one of the districts, or "Fu," of the Province of Yunnan. The capital of the Province is Yunnan-fu, nearly 200 miles southeast of the city which has just been devastated by the Chinese army. The Mohammedan rebellion is one of the chronic sores of the Chinese Empire. It has existed since 1855, having swept the entire western and northwestern line of provinces. In 1861-2 it attained its greatest and most formidable dimensions, and threatened to overturn the existing dynasty. Of late years, however, the Mohammedans have gravitated toward Yunnan, a great province in the extreme southwestern corner of China, bounded exteriorly by Siam, Annam, Burmah, and Lean. Ever since the great revolt of Mohammed, this province has been permeated with the influences of the doctrines of the Prophet. As long ago as the time of Marco Polo, that Father of Oriental History found the inhabitants of Carajan, as he called Yunnan, "chiefly Saracens and Idolators." After the rebellion of 1855 had made sufficient headway against the Imperial Government, the Mohammedans chose a ruler or chief. At last accounts, all of Western Yunnan was virtually an independent State, Sultan Suleiman, as he was called, being the head of the Government. The Chinese Imperial power was too weak or too indolent to compel the submission of these rebels or reduce this interior kingdom to subjection. Something like annual tribute was paid to the tax-gatherers of the province, and the local Chinese authorities having satisfied their capacity, the seceders were let alone.

This sudden explosion in "The Cloudy South," as the name of the province aptly signifies, will attract the attention of the civilized world to the interior condition of China, and especially the unknown region where this bloody drama has been enacted. Until Mr. T. T. Cooper, an adventurous Englishman, endeavored to explore a passage across Y

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NAVIGATION DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It being designed to open more direct communication between Cleveland and the ports of Stanley, London, and Burwell, in connection with the Grand Trunk Line through Canada, a steamer has recently been placed on Lake Erie, between Cleveland and Port Stanley, Ontario. This vessel is of American build, but is now owned by foreigners in part, and in part by her Master, who is an American citizen. Permission was asked to run this steamer occasionally on pleasure excursions between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay and the Sandusky group of Islands, but the Treasury Department decided that under existing laws this vessel is not entitled to American papers, and could not therefore be employed as requested in American waters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has again had occasion to approve the action of Collectors of Customs, whose practice of requiring canal boats to take out marine papers upon entering the navigable waters of the United States, was protested against as oppressive. The Secretary decided that canalboats which are employed exclusively in the navigation of canals are exempt from enrollment and license, but if they enter the navigable waters of the United States, they become subject to the navigation laws.

[To the Associated Press.]

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATING TO TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes that his office does not sanction the practice of cutting forty and sixty-pound packages of plug tobacco in halves for sale, and tobacco offered for sale or exposed for sale in a half-box without having marks of the brand, the caution notice, and stamp which the law requires, is liable to seizure and forfeiture, and should be seized.

LETTER DELIVERY AT OMAHA.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order for the establishment of the free delivery system at Omaha, commencing July 1.

THE GENEVA AWARD

of $15,500,000 is to be paid Sept. 14, in the present year.

LIGHT HOUSE SIGNAL.

From Friday the 20th a fixed red light will be exhibited from the outer end of the south pier at the harbor of Pentwater, Mich.

THE POLARIS.

The examination of the party rescued from the Polaris was resumed this morning, and continued until late in the afternoon. Among the witnesses examined was Esquimaux Joe. No intimation has yet been given from official sources of the character of the testimony.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE MODOC QUESTION.

The following is the decision of the Attorney-General in relation to the Modoc captives:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in custody of the United States Army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by military tribunal. The main facts out of which the question arises are these: In 1864 the United States made a treaty with these Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians being away from their reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peacefully, the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and the Indians. Soon after several peaceful citizens and their families in the vicinity were murdered by the Indians of this band. They then entrenched themselves in the lava-beds in the neighborhood. Fighting ensued, and one or more severe battles took place, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed, and the United States troops repulsed. Pending hostilities, negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 11th of April last Gen. Canby, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance of mutual agreement to that end, met Capt. Jack, the leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss the terms of the treaty, and, while so engaged, Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously murdered, and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present on that occasion. Battles followed, and Capt. Jack and all or most of his tribe have been captured, and are now in the hands of the military authorities. Gen. Sherman, in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated the 1st inst., recommends that such of these Indians as have violated the military law be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War. Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Francis Lieber, LL. D., revised by a Board of Officers, of which Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was President, and, after approval by the President of the United States, were published for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. Section 13 of these instructions is as follows:

Military jurisdiction is of two kinds. First—That which is conferred and defined by statute. Second—That which is derived from the common law of war. Military offenses under statute law must be tried in the manner therein decided, but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country.

In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by Courts-Martial, while cases which do not come within the rules and articles or jurisdiction conferred by statute on Courts-Martial are tried by Military Commissions.

All authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these instructions. According to the laws of war, there is nothing more sacred than a flag of truce dispatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than the assassination of its bearers, after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and, therefore, it is not punishable under the rules and articles of war, and, if punishable at all, must be through a power derived from the usages of war. Kindred to the act in question of bad faith is the breaking of his parole by a paroled prisoner. When the United States were at war with Mexico, several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a Military Commission, composed of officers of the United States Army, and convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking their parole. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the Rebellion, but there are no statutory provisions whatever upon the subject, and the whole power of the military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war.

On the 23d of August, 1865, a military commission, duly appointed, assembled in the City of Washington for the trial of Henry Wirz, who pleaded, among other things, that the Military Commission had no jurisdiction over either his person or over the subject matter of the charges and specifications, being a tribunal unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law, or well-established usage. But this plea was overruled, and he was convicted upon several charges, one of which was murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, and after his sentence he was hung for his crimes. All the proceedings in this case derived their authority and validity from the common law of war. Certain persons, it will be remembered, were tried and convicted in the same way for the assassination of President Lincoln. Attorney-General Speed, in discussing this subject (Opinions, vol. ii., p. 297), says:

We have seen that when war comes the laws and usages of war come also, and that during war they are part of the laws of the land. Under the Constitution, Congress may define and punish offenses against those laws, but in default of Congress defining those laws and prescribing a punishment for their infraction and mode of proceeding to ascertain whether any offense has been committed, and what punishment is to be inflicted, the army must be governed by the laws and usages of war as understood and practiced by the civilized nations of the world. Again: If the prisoner be a regular, unoffending soldier of the opposite party to the war, he should be treated with all courtesy and kindness consistent with his safe custody. If he has offended against the laws of war he should have such trial and punishment as the laws of war require. A spy, though a prisoner of war, may be tried, condemned, and executed by military tribunal without a breach of the Constitution. A bushwhacker, jayhawker, bandit of war, rebel, assassin, being a public enemy, may be tried, condemned, and executed as offenders against the laws of war. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, bandits, etc., are offenders against the law of nations and of war, and, as such amenable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws part of the law of the land (see also Vattel, 359; Wheaton's Int. Law, 406; Woolsey's Int. Law, 220; Halleck's Int. Law, 400).

Milligan's case (4 Wallace, p. 2) holds that under the circumstances herein stated a Military Commission to be illegal; but the facts there are entirely different from those under consideration. Milligan was a resident of a State not in rebellion. The courts were open and unobstructed for his prosecution. He was neither a prisoner of war nor attached in any way to the military or naval service of the United States. According to "instructions" heretofore referred to, no civil tribunal has jurisdiction in the cases disclosed by the papers before me. Sections 40 and 41 thereof are as follows:

SEC. 40. There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies except that branch of the law of nations which is called the "law and usage of war on land."

SEC. 41. All municipal law of the ground on which armies stand, or of the countries to which they belong, is silent, and of no effect between armies in the field.

Manifestly these rules are to a great extent, if not altogether, correct, for it cannot be pretended that the United States soldier is guilty of murder if he kills a public enemy in battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force, and it has application to an act committed under such circumstances. All laws and customs of civilized warfare may not be applicable to an armed conflict with the Indian tribes upon our Western frontier, but the circumstances attending the assassination of Canby and Thomas are such as to make their murder as much a violation of the laws of savage as of civilized warfare, and the Indians concerned in it fully understood the baseness and treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States, but as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty-making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, as it seems to me, be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy, like that in question, punishable by military authority.

Doubtless the war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities, but it is right for the United States, as there is no agreement for peace, to determine for themselves whether or not anything more ought to be done for the protection of the country or punishment of the crimes growing out of the war.

Sec. 59 of said instructions is as follows:

"A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crime committed against the captor's army, or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities."

My conclusion, therefore, is that a Military Commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war, and that if, upon such trial, any are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require and justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Wall street was dull, and money easy at 7 to 8 per cent on call, and closing at 3 to 4 per cent. The bank statement, owing to the large increase in gold, shows that the banks now hold $10,815,325 lawful money above the 25 per cent reserve, which is a gain over last week of $5,806,225. This assures a very easy money market during the summer. The National Banks have a percentage of reserve to liabilities of 29.70, and the State banks of 27.82. The average of both classes of banks is 29.47, which is a much stronger exhibit than we have had for many months past.

STOCKS.

The interest in stock speculation centered chiefly in Pacific Mail and Ohios, and the changes in the remainder of the list generally were in sympathy with the vibrations in these shares. The bank statement imparted firmer tone to the market for a time, but at the close there was a weak feeling, and as a rule prices were down to the lowest point of the day. The attack on Ohio, which commenced yesterday, has continued to-day, and the price of the stock has been run down about 3 per cent. The parties who are supposed to have this stock under their charge are absent at the West, attending to railroad business, and appear to be indisposed to interfere by telegraph. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was stronger, and advanced ½ per cent. New Jersey Central also was firm, but the transactions were in small lots. Michigan Central was weak, and declined to 99. The Pacific Mail report was given out late this afternoon, and the exhibit is very unfavorable. The amount of cash and bonds on hand is estimated at $329,680, but the Company owes for supplies, etc., $240,000, leaving a net amount of $89,680. The cash in the hands of persons and agents, not included in the above, is estimated at $135,876. Among the assets of the Company are 500 shares of Panama stock, 2,000 shares of California dry-dock stock, and $25,000 call loan due by Isaac Taylor since 1867; $340,000 in notes of the Howe Machine Company; $115,000 in coal; and $35,000 in other supplies. The steamers are put in without any valuation.

GOLD

was weak on the bank statement, and declined ¼ per cent, but subsequently advanced ⅛ per cent.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the week were $8,882,931, of which $5,395,406 was general merchandise.

BONDS.

Governments were strong and higher.

PRODUCE.

For flour the inquiry was moderate, but there was less pressure to sell. Holders of choice winter wheat brands are disposed to resist any further decline. No. 2 is plenty and quite dull. Superfine was rather low and saleable. Sales, 7,600 brls; receipts, 14,327 brls. Spring wheat was stronger, but the higher prices asked check the export inquiry. The offerings of good spring were not so large, and more confidence was noticeable. Winter ruled steadier, but quiet. Sales, 50,000 bu; receipts, 117,870 bu. Pork was quiet and steady on the spot, with sales, cash and regular, of about 3,000 brls at $16.62½@16.87½ for new mess. For future delivery 250 brls for July sold at $16.62½, with $16.50 bid for June. Receipts, 767 pkgs. Cut meats were moderately active and prices generally steady. Sales include 60 boxes clear bellies at 13¼@14c; smoked shoulders at 8¼c; 200 brls hams at 13¼@13¾c, and 500 pickled hams, 12 lbs, at 13¾c. Pickled shoulders sold at 6¾c. Receipts, 535 packages. Bacon met with a moderate demand, and prices were steady. Sales, 200 boxes long clear at 8¼c. Short clear is quoted at 8¾@9c. Lard ruled quiet, but firm. Western for June meets with buyers at 8¾c. Two hundred and fifteen tcs of city sold at 8¾c. For future delivery, business was light, with 9¼c bid for July, and 9½c bid for August. Receipts, 305 kegs and 270 pkgs.

THE JUDICIARY.

Additional Returns from the Recent Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—Returns received here show the following to be the Judges elect in the various Circuits in the State:

First—William Brown, of Winnebago.
Second—T. D. Murphy, of McHenry.
Third—W. W. Heaton, of Lee.
Fourth—Sylvanus Wilcox, of Kane.
Fifth—G. W. Pleasants, of Rock Island.
Sixth—E. S. Leland, of LaSalle.
Seventh—J. McRoberts, of Will.
Ninth—Joseph W. Cochrane, of Peoria.
Tenth—Joseph Sibley, of Adams.
Eleventh—C. L. Higbee, of Pike.
Twelfth—John Burns, of Marshall.
Thirteenth—N. J. Pillsbury, of Livingston.
Fourteenth—Thomas F. Tipton, of McLean.
Fifteenth—C. L. Davis, of Vermilion.
Sixteenth—C. B. Smith, of Champaign.
Seventeenth—Lyman Lacey, of Mason.
Eighteenth—Cyrus Epler, of Morgan.
Nineteenth—Charles S. Lane, of Sangamon.
Twentieth—H. M. Vandever, of Christian.
Twenty-first—James C. Allen, of Crawford.
Twenty-second—William H. Snyder, of St. Clair.
Twenty-third—Amos Watts, of Washington.
Twenty-fourth—T. S. Turner, of Jefferson.
Twenty-fifth—Monroe C. Crawford, of Union.
Twenty-sixth—David J. Baker, of Alexander.

The returns received at the office of the Secretary of State from Clark, Cumberland, Clay, Fayette, Effingham, Marion, Madison, and Jersey, give Scholfield 5,452 majority. It is expected that the remaining counties will increase this.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 7.—Advices from Woodford County, which has been claimed for Lawrence, report that Craig has carried that county by 352 majority. As far as heard from (Knox, Peoria, LaSalle, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Marshall and Putnam Counties being official), the majorities now stand: For Craig, 4,494; for Lawrence, 1,757—Craig ahead, 2,640. This will be increased by the official vote.

Judicial Nominations.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—The Democratic and Liberal Judicial Convention, to nominate candidates for Superior Court Judges, was held at Lyman's Hall this morning. The ballot resulted in the choice of Horace Foote, J. D. Cleveland, and J. M. Jones as candidates.

NEW YORK.

Laying of a Corner-Stone—Arrival of Immigrants—Serious Accident to a Theatrical Manager—The Agassiz Scientific School—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Joseph Armour is a pork dealer, with headquarters in a dozen different cities, and having branch offices all over the Union. Over a year ago some thief stole about $1,800 worth of lard from his Chicago warehouse. Detectives traced it to New York, and found it in the house of William T. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, No. 53 Vestry street. The firm had purchased it in good faith, and having paid about $1,700 therefor, were loth to give it up without recompense. Hence Mr. Armour found that he had got to contest his proprietorship to the property. It was shown in the court that this was the identical lard, and that one of Armour's employes had stolen it, and, through half a dozen agents, palmed it off on Wilcox & Co. The jury concluded to give Mr. Armour $1,710.

Coroner Young and Deputy Coroner Marsh have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday to testify in the Walworth parricide case.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The corner-stone of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's New Tabernacle at Brooklyn, to be erected on the site of the edifice burned during the winter, was laid this afternoon. The building will cost $50,000, and the organ $25,000.

Ex-Senator Nye was among the passengers for Europe to-day.

Since Saturday last, almost thirteen thousand immigrants have arrived at this port.

It is stated that the wife of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, has commenced suit to recover a large amount of property turned over to counsel by Vogt when he was arrested.

William Stuart, the well-known theatrical manager, while passing down the main stairway at the Police Headquarters yesterday, when near the bottom, was seized with vertigo and fell over the balusters. He remained insensible for nearly half an hour. It is feared that he received severe internal injuries.

Mr. Henry Clews, having contributed $500 to the Times fund for children's excursions, one of the series will be given entirely under his direction, and will be known as "The Henry Clews Pic-Nic."

John Anderson, who gave Penikese Island, his completely furnished residence thereon, and $50,000 to Prof. Agassiz to found a School of Natural Science, suggests, to make the endowment ample and the institution a national one, that the State Legislatures contribute $25,000 each to the fund. If the States cannot constitutionally do this, the friends of the school hope the wealthy men of the several States will emulate the generosity of Mr. Anderson, and endow the school with sufficient means to make it pre-eminent among scientific institutions.

Court Troubles in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, June 7.—On Wednesday last, the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Judge Moore, presiding, met the Hon. V. M. McGehee, who had been commissioned by the Governor as Prosecuting-Attorney. The old Prosecuting-Attorney, H. King, last refused to surrender the office, and the Court recognized him while remarking that McGehee could institute suit to obtain the office if he desired so to do. McGehee had some indictments and other papers belonging to his office in his possession. The Court directed the attorneys of the Court to return all papers in their possession to the Clerk by the next morning. The next morning the new District Attorney, McGehee, among others asked permission of the Court to retain possession of the indictments in his possession for a short time longer, in order that he might examine them and the State be protected. Whereupon the Court fined McGehee $50, and ordered him confined in jail ten days, and McGehee is now in jail. This matter creates considerable excitement here. It is stated the Governor will take decided steps to see that his authority is respected, and McGehee released.

Coe, the Boston Forger.

BOSTON, June 7.—James A. Coe was arraigned today on nine indictments, to each of which he pleaded not guilty, seven for forgery and two for cheating. The indictments embrace twenty-four of the thirty forgeries, amounting to $127,000. Coe is required to give a recognizance in $400,000.

The Steamship Cromwell Safe.

KEY WEST, June 7.—Intelligence of the safety of the steamship George Cromwell, from New York for New Orleans, reached here to-day. Her engines broke down, and she made for Abaco, in the Bahamas, where she now is safe and all well.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

LONDON, June 7.—The reported capture of Trun by the Carlists is denied.

MADRID, June 7.—A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War from Gen. Velarde, resigning the command of the troops in Barcelona. News dispatches from the City of Barcelona explain this action by the announcement that Velarde's column had mutinied at Ignalava, thirty-three miles Northwest of Barcelona, and that Velarde and the officers of his staff had been forced to save themselves by flight from the fury of revolted troops.

Gen. Cabrinetz was marching on Ignalava at the head of a strong force, with which he hoped to restore order among the revolted troops.

On Friday, the 6th, the carbineers of the garrison at Grenada, came in conflict with the townspeople and fired upon them. The dispatch announcing the affair gives no further particulars than that several citizens were killed and wounded.

To-day a riot occurred among the soldiers in barracks at Vicolvaro, four miles from this city. Four were killed and a number seriously wounded.

The Cortes to-day elected Senor Orenz, President. He received 177 votes. The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected.

President Figueras announced to the Cortes his determination to return to them the powers with which the Assembly had invested him as President of the Provisional Government of Spain. He said that the conditions of the tenure of his grave responsibility had become more difficult than heretofore, citing the revolt of Gen. Velarde's command and the disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiery of Grenada. He moved a project for the proclamation of a federal democratic republic. This motion was unanimously taken under consideration and awaits only the final approval of the Cortes. A vote was then taken on the nomination of Senor Pi y Margal, Minister of Interior, to form a new Cabinet. The result was 142 votes in the affirmative and 50 in the negative. Pending the announcement of the new Ministry, the Cortes adjourned to 9 o'clock this evening.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one-quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity. The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops is not verified.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Count von Arnim, Ambassador of the German Empire, to-day presented anew his credentials to the French Government, and was formally received by President MacMahon.

Gen. Chanzey has accepted the Civil Governorship of Algeria. He asks that the powers of the Military Governorship be conferred, as tending to more thorough conservation of French interests in Africa.

NEW YORK, June 7.—London newspapers contain the speech of Thiers delivered in the National Assembly in the course of the debate which preceded the change of Administration in France. He said, toward the close of his address, that what the country wanted was not a party government, but one which was inflexible in the presence of disorder, and, when the struggle was ended, shows itself calm, impartial, and conciliatory. If we (his Administration) had been a party government, the public peace could not long have remained undisturbed. Party government would be disastrous for the country. Our policy had a double task to fulfill: to make peace and release the territory. That peace made with the victor which preserved the eastern frontier, Belfort, was but a nominal peace. The substantial peace is the liberation of the territory. We have paid 4,000,000,000, and astonished Europe by our efforts, and the payment of the last milliard will be commenced within a week.

To the charge that his Government had no alliance, Thiers replied:

"In the present condition of the world, after the insensate policy which has broken up the European balance of power, there are no longer any allies for any one. Alliances consist in the esteem which each inspires, and France has resumed the position which is her due by her vitality, by her steady and consistent course. We are restoring our military forces without concealment, because we do not wish that France should sink from her proper rank. The best alliance consists in the esteem which we inspire in Europe. That which divides the Chamber is the question of a republic or monarchy; but the friends of the latter speak of themselves as conservatives, and do so because they know there is but one throne, which will not suffice for three aspirants."

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Foster, the new American Minister, arrived on the 27th ult.

The foreign priests who have recently been in custody have been expelled from the country, the Government styling them "Pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the Church party, although he has hitherto been considered as having a leaning in favor of the priests. The journals are warmly discussing the matter of expulsion.

Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily upon giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. These found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

The budget has again been vetoed. It contains a large deficit, and no steps were taken to cover it.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 7.—The cholera has disappeared from the country adjacent to the Danube.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Letters from Vienna report the following United States Commissioners having been assigned to arrange and supervise the exhibition in the American department. Very few of the exhibitors from this country are present: On Mining and Metallurgy, Howard Painter; Agriculture, J. A. Warder; Food, E. N. Horsford; Iron and Steel, G. Mendenhall; Paper, G. W. Silcox; Machinery, G. A. Stanberry; Philosophical Instruments, R. R. Lines; Musical Instruments, N. M. Lowe; Education, J. D. Philbrick.

VIENNA, June 7.—The Czar and Czarevitz left today directly for the Russian capital.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 7.—The Chicago Contracting Company's propositions to build the North Shore Railroad, agreed to by a London Syndicate, were approved and concurred at a meeting of the Quebec Council last night, and the city bonus of $1,000,000 was again guaranteed. At a meeting of the new Directors to-day the propositions for the construction of the railroad by the London Syndicate, agreeing to $3,000,000 bonus, were carried by a great majority, and Dunlap and Smith, now in London, are enabled to close the financial arrangement. Work will commence immediately between Quebec and Montreal.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HAVANA, June 7.—Advices from Guatemala state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

PANAMA, May 30.—The excitement here in consequence of the late revolution has subsided, and the Government of Gen. Nivia remains in power. Several leaders of the Revolutionary party have been arrested, and will be banished.

The Archbishop and priests of Bogota are alarmed at the appointment of German Professors to take charge of the schools.

The volcano of Purace, in New Granada, is very active, and the people are leaving the neighborhood. Much damage has been done to property.

Some Bogota papers charge that Gen. Quesada has gambled away the $9,000 granted by Congress for the relief of distressed Cubans.

The steamer Gen. Sherman sailed on the 23d of May from Aspinwall. It is believed that she forms a part of an expedition to get up a revolution in Guatemala and Honduras.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June 7.—The commander of the Spanish forces was killed in the recent fight in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

"GONE OVER."

An Episcopal Minister of Baltimore Pronounces for the Romish Faith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Baltimore *American* this morning are the particulars of an event which is just now the subject of much comment in that city. The Rev. R. Southgate, a young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who came to Baltimore a few weeks since, from the diocese of New York, to assist the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Franklin Square, has suddenly abandoned his position as a minister of the Episcopal Church and entered a theological seminary of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Southgate, who was only a deacon, has become a candidate for priestly orders, and that the day for his ordination would have been Trinity Sunday, to-morrow, but some days ago the Rector of St. Luke's notified the Bishop of the Diocese that he had serious objections to the ordination of Mr. Southgate, in which the Bishop coincided, and it was therefore determined that the young Deacon would not be ordained. The young man was then advised to return to his father, the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, who resides in New York, but instead of doing so, he seems to have gone immediately to St. Mary's Seminary, a Roman Catholic institution in Baltimore, where he was at last accounts.

Obituary.

COLUMBUS, O., June 7.—William B. Thrall, an old and prominent citizen of Ohio, died this morning, in this city, of diphtheria. Judge Thrall was for nearly thirty years editor of the Circleville *Herald*; was also editor of the *Ohio State Journal* for five years; was a member of the State Legislature, and Comptroller of the State Treasury. He was for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and at his death was Past Grand Master of Ohio. He was within a few days of 75 years of age. His funeral will be held next Tuesday.

DESMOINES, June 7.—James Harris, of Winterset, died suddenly in the street here to-day of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was coughing violently, which caused a rupture of a blood-vessel, death ensuing in five minutes.

Railroad News.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 7.—The Burlington & Southwestern Railway, now under construction from this city to Kansas City and Saint Joseph, Mo., was yesterday completed to Unionville, Mo., 130 miles distant from this city, being about half way to Saint Joseph. Regular trains will commence running to Unionville on Monday. A grand excursion from this city is to come off on Tuesday, the 17th.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—It is the North Missouri (now known as the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway) that will be advertised for sale by Gov. Woodson in connection with the Missouri Pacific, and not the Iron Mountain Railroad, as erroneously reported from Jefferson City yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—The annual meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was held here to-day. Two hundred and thirty-four thousand shares were represented. The following Directors were elected for three years: N. A. Cowdrey, D. L. Frank, J. G. Garner, L. P. Morton; also, officers for the ensuing year: Hon. Alex. Mitchell, President; Russell Sage, Vice-President. All the other officers hold over.

DES MOINES, June 7.—Several years ago proceedings at law were commenced by parties interested in the old Mississippi & Missouri Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Over a half million dollars were involved, and the Court placed this sum in the hands of B. F. Allen, to be held in trust until the case was decided. The rumor now is that the parties have settled the matter in dispute, and that the money is to be paid over. It is said that the amount held by Mr. Allen is over three-quarters of a million.

THE FIRE ERA.

Destructive Conflagrations in Detroit, Burlington, Ia., Hyde Park, Mass., and Other Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 7.—The steamer Meteor burned at her dock to-day, when nearly ready for her trip to Lake Superior. The fire caught in the boiler-room, and in a short time the boat was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The dock shed crowded with freight, and Buckley's warehouse full of freight, including 2,000 barrels of flour, burned fiercely and were soon destroyed. Many passengers were on board, but all escaped, though some barely saved their lives. The Meteor was ten years old, 1,000 tons burden, one of the finest boats in the Lake Superior trade. She was valued at $70,000, and insured for $50,000.

Buckley & Co. lose $25,000; insured for $22,000. Mrs. Canfield, the owner of the warehouse, loses $20,000; insured for $16,000. An elevator near by took fire, and was badly damaged, but finally saved. It is estimated that the total loss exceeds $125,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—The fire on the steamer Meteor broke out around the smoke-stack, and was immediately found beyond control. A large number of passengers were aboard, who reached the dock with difficulty. It is believed none perished. The Meteor was a first-class boat, valued at $80,000. She was on her up trip, and had nearly a full load of freight from Buffalo and Cleveland for Lake Superior ports. Its value or the amount of insurance is unknown here. The Meteor was owned by J. T. Whiting & Co., of Detroit, and insured for about $50,000. The warehouse and freight sheds of Buckley & Co. were destroyed, together with a large quantity of freight. The loss on the buildings is $45,000; insurance about $38,000. The Fire Department exhibited its usual efficiency, and subdued the flames at 3 o'clock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 7.—A fire, that at one time endangered the business portion of our city, broke out at noon to-day, destroying the wholesale oil, paint, and glass establishment of Werner Boecklin, whose loss on building and stock is $23,000; insured in the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000; Hartford, $3,000; Home, of New York, $7,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $3,000. The Lawrence House, owned by W. B. Lawrence, and occupied by Sherwood & Sons, was insured by Underwriters, of New York, $4,000; Allemania, Cleveland, $3,750; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $3,500; National, of Hannibal, Mo., $3,000; National, Philadelphia, $2,500; German, of Freeport, $2,000; State of DesMoines, $1,750; Girard, of Philadelphia, $1,250; Traders', of Chicago, $1,250. The fire also destroyed Mr. Heyer's residence, Klein's boot and shoe store, Mrs. Heller's notion store. The insurance on these are: German, of Freeport, $1,500; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, $1,500; Springfield, $1,000; North British, $500; and Ætna, $800. Many adjoining houses were also damaged, and at one time the Congregational Church, on Fourth street, a large stone edifice, was in imminent danger, the roof catching several times. The total loss will reach $75,000, as near as can now be estimated. The fire originated in Boecklin's establishment, in the cellar of which they were cleaning oil-cans in a kettle of boiling water. The water boiled over on the fire, and, being covered with oil, immediately blazed up, and in a few minutes the whole building was one mass of flame. The proprietor did not have time to close the safe. Several firemen were slightly injured.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 7.—A destructive fire broke forth at noon to-day, in which the store and stock of Werner Boecklin's wholesale paint, oil, and glass establishment, the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House, a dwelling house, and a boot and shoe store were destroyed, while the adjoining buildings were more or less damaged. The fire originated in the rear room of Boecklin's building. Some vessels, that had contained oil, were placed in a kettle of boiling water for cleansing; the oil floated to the surface, boiled over and caught on fire. The estimated losses are about $75,000, with insurance as follows: Boecklin on building, Hartford, of Hartford, $8,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $5,000. On stock, North America, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Home of New York, $7,000. Lawrence House, building—Girard of Philadelphia, $1,250; Traders', of Chicago, $1,250; National of Hannibal, Mo., $3,000; National of Philadelphia, $2,500; German of Erie, $2,000; German of Freeport, $2,000; Allemania of Cleveland, $3,750; State of Des Moines, $1,750. Furniture—Underwriters of New York, $4,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $3,500. Heyer—Dwelling house, German of Freeport, $1,500. Furniture—Northwestern of Milwaukee, $1,000.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler-room of the Hyde Park woolen mill, at Hyde Park, destroying a large portion of the building, including the west wing. The mill was owned by a joint-stock company, Messrs. Leland, Allen & Bates being the agents here. The loss is $500,000; insurance, $400,000, in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffer heavily. Among the insurances are the Brewers' Company, of Milwaukee, $5,000 and $2,500 each in the Home, of Columbus, the Sun, of Cleveland, the Northwestern, the North Missouri, and the State of Missouri.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The foundry of Reddy & Kelly was burned to-night, together with the patterns, machinery, etc. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000; insurance, $1,500.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 7.—A fire at Calmar, Iowa, last night, destroyed the hardware store of G. Miller. Total loss, about $5,000. The stock was insured for $1,500, and the building for $500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fourth story of the Eagle flouring mill in this city. The building was entirely destroyed, together with all its contents. The loss is estimated at $25,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Eight persons in all were more or less injured by a falling wall. One man named Andrew Ederer was so seriously hurt, that his life is despaired of. About twenty men were engaged in removing flour from the building when the wall fell in. The mill was the property of Wills & Yenawine.

TOLEDO, O., June 7.—The burnt district embraces about one-half of the block bounded by Summit, Adams, St. Clair, and Madison streets. The buildings destroyed were those occupied by Brooks, Chase & Crafts' trunk factory and three frame dwellings adjoining, the first being occupied by Harry Chase, the second by Mrs. Marvin as a boarding-house, and the third by Mrs. Thomas; all on St. Clair street. On Summit street were the stores of Fred Eaton & Co., dry goods; M. Hunker, confectionery; W. W. Alcorn, jewelry; C. H. Buck, Ellis & Robertson, merchant tailors; and Mrs. Sibley, hair goods. The block occupied by T. J. Brown & Co., books; Paine Bros., fancy goods and hair work, and S. J. Ward, jeweler, was partially wrecked. The greater portion of the contents of all these buildings was removed and saved in a damaged condition. Nearly all the stores on the northwesterly side of Summit street, in the line of the fire, were emptied of their stocks, which are now being replaced preparatory to a resumption of business. The trunk factory, in which the fire originated, was owned by J. N. Campbell, and valued at $30,000; insured for $10,000. Brooks, Chase & Crafts, valued their stock at $25,000; insured for $17,000 to $18,000. Eaton & Co., stock, $75,000 to $100,000; their loss will probably reach from $40,000 to $50,000; insured for from $65,000 to $75,000. The building was owned by M. Hunker, and valued at $20,000; insured for $9,000. The store occupied by Hunker was owned by H. S. Walbridge; loss, $20,000, partially insured. Hunker's stock was valued at $10,000; insured for $2,500. T. J. Brown & Co., books; stock, $30,000. Most of the stock was removed, but, being thrown upon the street was almost entirely ruined; insured for $22,500. They also owned the building, which was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The *Commercial* lost by removal of its type and other material, but the paper appeared this morning as usual with a vivid description of the conflagration. The total loss by this fire is not less than $200,000. The following is a partial list of the insurance companies suffering losses: Lorillard, New York, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn, $11,500; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Sun, Cleveland, $1,500; Westchester, New York, $2,000; Merchants', Providence, R. I., $2,500; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, $2,500; The Home, New York, $30,000; Insurance Company of North America, $33,000; Franklin, $12,000; Pennsylvania, $6,000; Queen's, $6,000; National, of Hartford, $1,000; Glen's Falls, New York, $1,800; Hartford, Hartford, Conn., $8,500; Imperial, London, $9,500; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $3,000; Merchants', of Providence, R. I., $3,500; America, Philadelphia, $8,000; Underwriters', New York, $17,000; Ætna, $21,000; Amazon, $4,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $9,700; German American, $6,600; Eastern, Bangor, Me., $1,000; Howard, New York, $3,000; Continental, New York, $5,700; Home, Columbus, $5,000; Commercial, Albany, $1,000; Lycoming, Pennsylvania, $2,000; Phœnix, Springfield, $16,500; Alps, Erie, $2,000. Total, $215,300.

Railroad Accident.

SANDUSKY, O., June 7.—A collision on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad took place between a stock train and a gravel train this afternoon at 1 o'clock. One man was injured who has since died. Five others were more or less injured. The engineers and firemen of both engines escaped unhurt. About fifteen head of cattle were killed, and 250 sheep killed and injured. The track is now obstructed but will be cleared by to-morrow morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The code of Iowa is now nearly all printed, except the index, which is delayed by sickness in the family of Judge Seevers.

Charles Schofield, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Seventh District.

The Convention of the Iowa Press Association meets in Cedar Rapids, on Monday evening, in the Union Opera-House.

A 12-year-old son of S. R. Bissell was drowned last evening at Marble Rock, Iowa, while bathing in the river with a number of companions. The body has not been found.

The suits of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago against delinquent Iowa stockholders go over to the next term of the United States Court, at Des Moines.

A boy 8 years old, named Fred Marsh, was drowned in Cassopolis, Mich., yesterday. He went out with another boy of the same age in a scow, undressed, and jumped in to swim. He was seized with cramps and drowned.

On Friday evening a son of John Gates, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., named Eddie, while fishing, fell from a log and was drowned. There were several boys in swimming, but they were unable to rescue him. He was but 7 years of age.

The farmers of Sangamon County, Illinois, held a preliminary meeting yesterday, and arranged to hold a basket picnic at the Fair grounds, near Springfield, on July 4. The county has granges completely organized in eighteen of the twenty-five towns. Gov. Palmer has been invited, and will deliver the address on the occasion.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Conventional Bombshells Yesterday—Steals and Grabs of All Kinds Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, June 7.—The Anti-Monopoly County Convention met here to-day, with a large attendance. Every township in the county was represented but one. The majority of those present were farmers and mechanics, with a liberal sprinkling of politicians. Resolutions were adopted declaring that they will support no man for office who is not in full sympathy with the producer and manufacturer, and opposed to monopolies in any form; that their candidates must be men of integrity in every respect, with no entangling alliances; that all class legislation is contrary to the principles upon which the Government was founded, and tends to the destruction of the Republic; that the doctrine of vested rights under which railroads claim exemption from legislative control cannot exist without infringing on the rights of the people generally; condemning giving salaries to officers disproportionate to the rewards of labor in industrial pursuits; censuring the Congressional salary steal, and declaring it dishonorable in the Executive in signing the bill, and demanding its repeal. After the adoption of the resolutions, it was decided to call a State Convention on the 13th of August, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket; and a Polk County Convention on the 12th of July, to nominate a county ticket, and select delegates to the State Convention. The following State Central Committee was selected: M. L. Devin, E. L. Burnham, H. H. Rich, Thomas Mitchell, and C. D. Reinking. Devin is Treasurer of the State Grange, three of the members of the Committee are Liberal Republicans, one a Democrat, and one a Republican. Earnest speeches were made indorsing the resolutions. Considering the large crowd in attendance, and the varied mixture of political principles represented, the Convention was harmonious.

RELIGIOUS.

Ordination of Priests at Suspension Bridge.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., June 7.—Impressive services of ordination took place to-day in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels under the care of the Reverend Fathers of the congregation of the mission. The Very Rev. Robert E. V. Rice, Rector, and Rev. Thomas Shaw, Prefect of the seminaries, and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, officiated. Those ordained priests are the Revs. James J. Dougherty and John A. Gleeson, for the Archdiocese of New York; Barnard McHugh, Daniel J. Sheehy, and William Connolly, for the Brooklyn Diocese; Eugene McDermott, Aloysius Bachman, and John Pitcos, for Buffalo; John P. McGerow, and John J. Early, for Albany; Patrick Daly, for Boston, and Patrick Lunny for Portland. The Revs. Henry A. Gallagher, and James J. Woods were not ordained, not having attained the necessary age. The Rev. Mr. Keveny and the Rev. John T. Gormley will be ordained at a future day; the former at Albany, and the latter at Boston.

The Swedenborgian Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7.—The main feature of general interest in the proceedings of the Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem, to-day, was such of the proposed amendments to the Constitution as were referred to the Ecclesiastical Committee for report. Of these, the two following excited much warm discussion:

Sec. 22, to be amended so as to read as follows: "Candidates for the office of Ordaining Minister must have been ordained as pastors or missionaries, and, when constituted ordaining minister, in addition to the functions of pastors and missionaries, they shall be authorized to grant licenses and to ordain ministers, according to the provisions of this Constitution."

Sec. 23 to be amended so as to read as follows: "Applications for constituting an ordaining minister shall be made to the General Convention, and no person shall be constituted an ordaining minister without its sanction."

The proposed section which elicited the hottest brief storm of debate was the following looking to the restraint of heresy: Sec. 24 to be amended so as to read as follows: "Whenever any minister or licentiate shall call in question any of the doctrines of the New Church contained in the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, or whenever his life shall be injurious to the Church, or not conformable to the Divine commandments, he may be suspended from the exercise of his function as such minister or licentiate by the General Convention, or the Association of the General Body of the Church, within whose bounds he may be laboring or residing; but he shall have the right of appeal to the General Convention, or, when the Convention is not in session, to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, whose action shall be final, when concurred in by the Executive Committee."

The amendments will come up before the close of the Convention, to be disposed of.

The social meetings are an interesting feature of the Convention. They are daily, except on Sabbath, and have proven very pleasant.

THE CHOLERA.

Excitement Increasing in Nashville—The Situation in Memphis.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—The excitement about the presence of cholera here is increasing. Several deaths have been reported on the authority of the best physicians, but the mortality for to-day has shown no increase, and the physicians report some abatement. The deaths by cholera, which some pronounced sporadic and others Asiatic, have not on any one day during the week been above seven.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—The statement having been telegraphed from here to various papers throughout the North and East that the cholera prevailed here, it is but proper to state from official sources that there have been but 307 deaths in all from the 1st day of May to the present time, and that, too, with a population of 55,000. Of the deaths but twenty-two can in any way be traced to cholera, and of these all but three or four were negroes who had indulged too freely in imported cabbage and mean whisky. Four died the day after a negro picnic, where they all filled themselves with everything they could purchase to eat or drink, and ten of the twenty-two suffered death without medical attention. There is no more cholera here now than there has been at any time at this season of the year for the last ten years.

THE DOCTORS.

Proceedings in the American Institute of Homeopathy Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—The American Institute of Homeopathy assembled at 10 o'clock. A plan has been proposed to centralize the colleges of the West into one Medical University, to be located in one of the cities of the West, the said University to be endowed with a fund of not less than $1,000,000, embracing a faculty teaching every branch and department in medicine, and covering a period of time sufficient to thoroughly and fully educate its graduates. This drew forth eloquent remarks from a number of professors of different colleges, all of whom pledged a hearty co-operation with the effort.

Prof. S. Lilienthal, of New York, said the East would heartily co-operate with the West in the establishment of a grand central University. A Committee was appointed to confer on this subject, and report at the next meeting.

After passing votes of thanks to the press and homeopathic hospitalities, the Institute adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls, June 2, 1874.

The Ill-Fated Steamer Mary E. Forsyth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., June 7.—A letter received in this city this morning from Mr. W. B. McCulloch, and dated Biloxi, Miss., June 4, gives many interesting particulars in reference to the sinking of the ill-fated steamer Mary E. Forsyth, which left Mound City, Ill., May 22, loaded with United States ordnance stores, bound for Pensacola, Florida. Mr. McCulloch was clerk of the Forsyth, and the letter from him is published in the *Sun* of this city. The following is a synopsis of its contents: The Forsyth left New Orleans on last Saturday morning, and arrived at the Chandeleur Islands a little after midnight, and cast anchor to wait for daylight. At 2:30 o'clock a. m. a storm sprung up, and two hours later the anchor was lifted for the purpose of finding a smoother sea. The sea became so rough that at 7 o'clock a. m. all hands were ordered to cut away the lower guards and hoist the freight overboard. At 10 this was completed. For four and a half hours the men clung to the hog chains, with the waves washing over them, when she was headed for an island. As soon as the boat grounded the surf tore away the cabin and left the crew in a desperate condition. They now secured the small boats and had fastened on their life-preservers, but the Gulf pilot would not allow them to make an effort to reach the land. The poor fellows remained in this condition till 4 o'clock the next morning, when an oyster-boat rescued every soul, and landed them on the Island. The storm lulled, and they in six trips with the small boat managed to reach a dry bar, where they erected a small tent and remained exposed to the sun. The men on an oyster-boat passing that way took six of the crew, the clerk among them, and carried them to Beloxi, seventy miles, being the nearest land. Arrangements were being made for the safety of the remainder of the crew. Taken altogether, it is wonderful that not a soul perished.

Forger Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 7.—William Van Syckles, who has been on trial here in the Washtenaw Circuit Court for forging a mortgage and an accompanying bond and Justice's acknowledgment, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Arrived, steamships Manhattan, City of Baltimore, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 7.—Arrived out, steamship Java, from New York.

Post-Office Management in Montana.

A special agent of the Post-Office Department is reported to have had an amusing experience while making his official visit of inspection at Iron Rod, Montana. Going into the Post-Office, he found the room divided into three sections, first a saloon, next the Post-Office, and the last a faro bank. The mail-bag was brought in; a rough-looking customer opened it and emptied the contents on the floor. The entire crowd got down on their hands and knees and commenced overhauling the letters, among which several were registered, and selected such as they wanted. After they were through the remaining letters were shoveled into a candle-box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bartender, who had received and distributed the mail, if he was the Postmaster. He answered, "No." "Are you the Assistant Postmaster?" "No." "Where is the Postmaster?" "Out mining." "Where's the Assistant Postmaster?" "Gone to hell's canyon, and by thunder Bill Jones has got to run this office next week; it's his turn." The Government official then asked who he was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bartender coolly took the candle-box from the bar, put it on the floor and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying: "There's your post-office, and now git." The agent says: "Knowing the customs of the country, I lost no time in following this advice, and got." That office was discontinued.

Fall of a Floor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—While the house formerly occupied by Sully, the great painter, was being demolished to-day, the floor suddenly gave way, carrying the workmen down with it. Only one was seriously injured.

The Conference of the Episcopal clergy in New York discussed with considerable animation the propriety of holding church fairs. It is not thought by many to be the proper thing to ask people to buy smoking-caps and slippers, cigar-cases, match-safes, and jim-cracks at exorbitant prices, in order that the House of God may be decently furnished, or to coax them to send the Gospel to the heathen by gorging them with strawberries and cream.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 1d@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d; club, 12s 8d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—1:30 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 7—3 p. m.—Consols for money, 93½; account, 93½; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; do of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 4,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. No. 2 corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberlands, 37s. Short rib, 38s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Trade was quiet in all branches. The market for cotton goods ruled dull but steady. Fine brown sheetings are in fair request. Denims and cheviot stripes are in demand and firm. Brown drills are more wanted for export, but quiet for home consumption. Job prints rule brisk, but standard styles are quiet. Woolens are less active. Dress goods and shawls rule very dull. Foreign goods are sluggish and irregular. The dry goods imports for the week foot up $986,823.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Petroleum quiet; nothing doing; $3.00@2.35 at Parker's.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.40@6.00; common to good extra, $6.40@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.75; Ohio extra, $6.85@9.75; St. Louis, $7.65@11.50. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal in fair demand; $3.25@3.35. Wheat higher; receipts, 113,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.57; Northwest, $1.54@1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.58; winter red Western, $1.65; amber $1.80. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 76,000 bu; damp mixed Western, 50@52c; steamer do, 52@56c; sail do 57@58c; old mixed Western, 65½c; yellow, 64½c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 43@47c; black, 43@44½c; white, 50@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 17½@18c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Steady at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Steady; No. 1 fleece, 46@50c; Oregon, 28c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar strong and advancing; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 8⅝c; refined, 19¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, 44½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—New mess, $16.62½. Beef quiet. Hams dull and irregular at $26.00@32.00. Tierce beef nominal. Cut meats dull. Middles more active; long clear, 8¼c; short clear, 8¾c. Lard firmer, 8⅝@8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Easier, 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light demand, but holders firm. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.27. Oats firm; No. 2, 28½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 116,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; $7.25@7.75. Wheat quiet at $1.48@1.50. Corn quiet at 46c. Rye quiet at 77c. Oats dull; 37@43c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork held at $16.50, with $16.25 bid. Dull and nominal; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c; clear rib held at 8¾c; clear, 8½c. Bacon opened quiet and closed firm; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear sides, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 15@15½c; low middling, 17@17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58c. Oats quiet at 43c. Corn meal firmer at $3.70.

HAY—Dull at 15@24c.

BRAN—Firm at $14.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull and a shade lower. Shoulders nominal. Sides, 9@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer, at 58@62c shelled and sacked. Oats held steady, at 47@49c, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $17.00 cash. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅝c, all packed. Lard—Tierce, 9@10¼c; kegs, 10@10½c. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 9c.

WHISKY—Quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive, drooping and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $1.65@1.75; spring, $1.50@1.65. Rye dull at 87@88c. Corn dull; yellow mixed, 61@62c. Oats steady; white, 51@52c; mixed, 46½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $18.00. Lard, 8¾@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand and firm; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull and weak; mixed, 47c; white, 49c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.50@18.00. Lard dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 94@94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65. Corn unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.95; No. 3 do, $1.70; extra white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.61 spot and June; $1.61¼ seller July; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.59; No 3 do, $1.42½. Corn firm; high mixed, 44c spot and June; 45½c seller July; 47c seller August; low mixed for August, 45c; yellow, 45c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 36½c; Michigan, 37½c.

FREIGHTS—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, and lower to sell. Wheat—Better qualities of winter held higher; No. 2, $1.60@1.62; No. 3, $1.40@1.42. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c, in elevator; 45@45½c sacked; 40@40½c seller July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32@33c in elevator; 36½@37½c sacked; 33½c July. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.00@17.25. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7¾@7⅞c; clear rib, 9⅛@9½c; clear, 9⅝@9⅞c. Lard dull and unchanged; summer steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Round lots lower; unsalable over 89c.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower, $4.00@4.65.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm; white, 60@62c. Oats firmer, at 45@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $17.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6¼c; common to fair, 8½c; good to fair, 8¼c; choice, 10c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 2,400 bales at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 312 bales; exports Great Britain, 1,340 bales; coast, 1,537 bales; stock, 74,088 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat very dull; sales, 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club, to arrive, $1.40. Corn inactive and nominally 45c for No. 2. Oats dull, at 38½c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; extra, $1.80@1.80½; No. 1, $1.70@1.75; No. 2, $1.61; amber, $1.58@1.60. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but firmer; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.54. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45c; low do, 44c. Oats steady; No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........June 7.

Barge Mercury, Ludington, 230 m lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tecumseh, Kincardine, 265 tons, 1,165 lbs and 100 brls salt in bulk.
Scow Home, Claybank, 420 telegraph poles, 1,000 railroad ties.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 576 brls sugar.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 180 bales hair, 75 boxes cheese, 200 brls flour, 96 tubs butter, 100 brls eggs, 100 brls linseed oil.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. S. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1,067 brls sugar, 40 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Grand Haven, 166 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 750 m shingles, 100 tons pig-iron, 185 m shingles.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, 710 brls salt, 100 tons pig-iron.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Mermaid, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Hope, Grand Haven, 58 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr M. Mott, Oconto, 164 m lumber, 36 m lath.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Pentwater, 210 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark Acorn, Sheboygan, 440 m lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 100 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 55 m lumber, 20 m pickets.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Grand Haven, 175 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Portage Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, 120 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 1,160 railroad ties, hemlock bark.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. S. Johnson, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 15 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Scow Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Brig Venus, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Brig Star Light, Menomonee, 250 m lumber.
Schr F. D. Barker, Buffalo, 575 tons coal.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Ford River, 230 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Collingwood, Oconto, 250 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Willie Keller, Little Lodus, 457 tons coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 m lumber, 20 baskets fish.
Schr Cuyahoga, Green Bay, 184 cds wood.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

ARRIVED.........June 8.

Schr E. R. Blake, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Stmr City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr M. W. Bates, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr D. J. Wright, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr North, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Francis, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Huntington's Pier, 110 m lumber.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Levi Grant, Grand Haven, 185 m lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt, 217 bars railroad iron.
Stmr L. Harris, Erie, 972 tons coal.
Bark Orphan Boy, Cleveland, 628 tons coal.

CLEARED.........June 7.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, 1,612 pkgs sundries.
Schr Thos. H. Howland, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 10 brls pork, 12,000 bu corn.
Stmr India, Erie, 32,533 bu corn, 550 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.
Bark Acorn, Buffalo, 22,300 bu corn.
Schr White Cloud, Prescott, 11,038 bu corn.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 22,076 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats, 600 brls pork, 1,300 brls flour, 322 sacks oats, 25 brls oil.

CLEARED.........June 8.

Prop Missouri, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Otter, Collingwood, 14,500 bu oats.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 16,400 bu corn, 12,100 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 23,800 bu corn, 400 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Ironsides, Port Colborne, 15,300 bu corn.
Stmr Russia, Buffalo.
Stmr Thomas A. Scott, for Buffalo.
Schr C. K. Nims, Buffalo, 33,400 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Perry Hannah, Buffalo, 14,800 bu corn.

Lake Freights

were dull and declined 1c on corn, quotable at 6c for corn and nominal at 6½@7c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Boston via Buffalo, prop Idaho, corn and oats at 45c. To Buffalo—Schrs Ironsides, corn at 7c, and Perry Hannah, corn at 6¾c; schr C. K. Nims, corn at 6c; Minnie Slawson, rye at 6¾c. Total capacity equal to 90,000 bu corn, 34,000 bu rye, and 16,000 bu oats. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schrs James Couch and S. H. Foster, wheat at 7c. In the morning (early) the schrs Ironsides and Perry Hannah were chartered for corn to Buffalo, the former at 7c and the latter at 6¾c, capacity 33,000 bu. Two propellers, names not mentioned, were taken in the afternoon for corn and oats to Buffalo on private terms.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Charters reported by Hiram Smith, Esq.: Schr Halsted, coal to Chicago, $1.00 per ton, free; schr W. S. Crosthwaite, coal to Duluth at $1.50 per ton free, and wheat back to Buffalo at 10c per bu; schr Tom Martin, powder to Lake Superior at $1,100 for the load, and ore back from Marquette to Toledo on p. t. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: schr Mary Hattie, railroad iron to Detroit at $1.00 f. o. b.; schr Consuello, coal at 65c per ton to Toledo; schr Gen. Worth, coal to Detroit at 65c per ton free. Other source: Schr J. D. Sawyer, railroad iron to Chicago at $1.50 per ton free in and out.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, June 7.—The prop Whale arrived, loaded with corn, from Henry, and passed into the canal bound for Chicago. The canal-boat Ontario, loaded with lumber, from Chicago, passed out of the canal destined for Peru. The canal-boats Seneca and Sunbeam, light, sailed down to Lake Depue to load with grain for Chicago. Two feet and ten inches of water on the dam at Henry reported to-day, and ten feet and ten inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, June 7.—ARRIVED—Galena, Willow Springs, 2 tons ice; Sligo, Willow Springs, 51 tons ice; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; R. K. Goodell, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Robert Holmes, LaSalle, 109 tons coal. Also, 12 boats with 962 cubic yards stone.

CLEARED—Monte Christo, Marseilles, 83,395 ft lumber; Sligo, Willow Springs, light; S. and T., and Augusta, Lemont, light.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 7.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Scotia, Passaic, W. T. Graves, N. Neels, City of Port Huron, W. T. Graves, N. Mills; barges Empire State; bark Cavalier; schrs Lucy Clark, C. A. King, Yankee Blade, Chenango, Floretta, Richard Winslow, American, Champion, Angus Smith, George Davis, Evening Star, Home, William Sanderson, Flying Mist, Southampton, Fred. Dunforth, E. C. Roberts, James King, Cooper.

PASSED UP—Props Canisteo, Huron City, Cuba, Equinox, Superior, Mendota and barges, Hackett and barges, Henry Howard and barges; schrs P. B. Lock, William Raynor, Charles Hinckley, Wind, Hunter, Marengo, Typo, T. Rawson, Sunrise, George Finnery.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, June 7.—PASSED DOWN—Props Colorado, Sheldon; bark Watson; schrs Gallatin, Wheeling, Wind of the Wave, Ætna, Anna Grover, Jura.

PASSED UP—Props Annie Young, Bradbury and barges; schrs Montauk, John Magee.

WIND—Northeast.

Miscellaneous.

The Dundee has got off. A despatch dated Port Colborne, June 4, says: "The bark Dundee has come into harbor all right."

—A large fleet of lumber-laden vessels arrived on Sunday. The river at the lumber market is full, and vessels are scattered all along as far as Clark street.

—The schr Helvetia was launched at Tonawanda a few days ago. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 200 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet.

—She will cost about $65,000; capacity about 55,000 bu corn. The Helvetia is similar to the Scotia.

—White Fish Point is situated at the southeastern end of Lake Superior, and is provided with a 10-inch steam fog-whistle. It gives a blast of 8 seconds' duration, followed by an interval of 16 seconds, then a blast of 2 seconds, followed by an interval of 40 seconds.

—The schr John G. Colfare, while drifting down the river Wednesday, collided with the bell-diving flotilla which has been anchored over the wreck of the Saltillo, opposite this city, and carried the whole affair astern about a quarter of a mile. No great damage was done. A great disturbance is indulged in by vessel men about that wrecking apparatus, claiming that it is very much in their way.—*Port Huron Times, 5th.*

—On the Canada shore of Lake Erie, from and including Port Colborne to Bois Blanc, at the mouth of the Detroit River, there are eleven lights or lighthouses. The first of these is the light at Colborne, the outlet of the Welland Canal, which is on the pier head. Mohawk Island is the next one, which lies one mile southwest of the mainland. At Port Maitland, on the end of the west pier, and Port Dover the same. The most important along that coast is that of Long Point, a peninsula which projects twenty-five miles from the main shore, the light being at the eastern extremity. The others are located respectively at Port Burwell, Port Bruce, Port Stanley, Point au Pellee Island, Point au Pellee Spit, and Bois Blanc, opposite Malden.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—At Encs Point the work of changing the old historic wind-mill into a light-house is nearly completed, and we expect soon to see it casting a beacon light to guide mariners in safety up and down the St. Lawrence. Very few of us who stood on the bank of the St. Lawrence River on Friday afternoon, Nov. 16, 1838, and saw the two gunboats anchored near Encs Point pouring their solid shot into the old mill, expected even to see it survive the trials of that time, and after the lapse of 35 years to be transformed into a lighthouse, to enable vessels to work their way up and down the St. Lawrence. At that time the navigation of the St. Lawrence by such vessels as now pass up and down daily was not dreamed of.—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

—In many localities along the lakes there are lying on the bottom vessels of the better class laden with railroad iron, iron and copper ore, and other property of great value. With the aid of modern wrecking appliances very many of these vessels, with their cargoes, are possible of recovery, and, from what can be learned, we understand the experiment will soon be made. Parties are now engaged in recovering the cargo of the schr Saltillo, which, loaded with railroad iron, sunk in the St. Clair River 20 years ago. As the vessel herself was well along in years, her hull is doubtless now of little value. The amount of property buried in the lakes and rivers has been estimated at upward of $8,000,000, which is probably below the actual figures.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LONDON.

Dining at the Mansion House—A Royal Prince on His Legs.

City Matrons and Maids—A Scientific Conversazione.

More About John Stuart Mill—Extraordinary Correspondence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 22, 1873.

The Corporation of London is one of the sturdiest of English shams. It is enormously rich; it is very old; it appeals to the conservative feeling which is uppermost in English society; and, above all, it

GIVES DINNERS TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE.

There is no exaggeration in saying that it owes its immunity from reform to the judiciousness of its banquets. Once more it is threatened. Mr. Gladstone intimates that, next year, an attempt will be made in right earnest to form a municipality for the whole of London; and that the charities, now in the hands of the little clique called Aldermen and Common-Councilmen, will be overhauled and redistributed. Everybody knows that the "City of London" is a tiny parish in the middle of London; and that "the Lord Mayor of London" is Lord Mayor of only a few streets. But then his turtle is so good; his punch is an artistic production; and Chateau Margaux, as I was able to ascertain last night, is fit for the biggest Mayor in the universe.

The Duke of Edinburgh was coming to our banquet, so the city-dames adorned themselves in the richest of their stuffs. As the carriages drew up

AT THE MANSION HOUSE,

a sharp-looking crowd, kept back by the police, was able to criticise the form and the fashion which were "set down" under the canopy. Ascending the carpeted way, one was soon in the hands of gorgeous footmen, 6 feet 2 inches in height, resplendent in gold braid, and with heads thickly white with liberal deposits of hair-powder. You follow other couples through saloon after saloon, passing the band of the Coldstream Guards on your right, until you reach the reception-room.

THE POOR LORD MAYOR!

What a weary round it is! Frequently he has fifty or sixty people to breakfast with him, thirty or forty to lunch, and 400 or 500 to dinner. And this goes on sometimes five times a week. How does he survive? Most Lord Mayors in my day have "emerged" from their Mayoralty with sunken frames and bloated cheeks. A year or two later, they hobble; four years, and they are martyrs to the gout. Sir Sydney Waterlow, the present Mayor, is a sensible man; and I noticed that, at last night's dinner, he ate little else than bread. Can he have force enough of will to resist his own luxuries night after night? He is heterodox, I know, in many things, but this would be *too* new.

MEANWHILE, THERE HE STANDS,

at the top of the room, bearing on his shoulders absurdly-manufactured robes and any amount of chains. By his side is his wife, a lady in whose features ill-health is but too plainly apparent; and next to her is their daughter, a pretty girl in white and blue, with a high ruff, like that in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth. Before you reach them your name is insisted upon, and then shouted out as you walk nearer to the Mayor. Having extricated yourself and your companion in the ordinary way, you stand on one side, and watch your successors arrive. When the Duke is announced, the Lord Mayor and two or three attendants proceed to meet him, leaving the Lady Mayoress and her daughter still on their legs.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

is without any doubt a pleasant-looking, fancy fellow, with a mincing manner, and a smile, half melancholy, half pure good will. I saw much of him last night, and the impression left was very favorable indeed. His talk was amusing, and almost clever. He had no touch of the pride of caste, and talked easily and naturally to the pretty City-girl at his side. He is shy, and a flush came over his face when he was alluded to, and especially when the time came for him to speak. But the shyness did not amount to positive embarrassment, and his two speeches were delivered very fairly.

The proper thing at these feasts is to take turtle-soup, and to drink from the "loving-cup." There were in all about

FORTY DIFFERENT DISHES,

and I verily believe that one stout matron within my range of vision partook of them all! The company was a mixture of the City and the West. A sweet little thing on my right was a little of each. Papa, I fancy, was a merchant, with a large house in the country. The daughters play billiards and shoot arrows; they take long gallops, and always have company. Papa has just taken a town-house; and a round of opera-nights, balls, and so forth, is about to begin. Rotten-Row is a little monotonous to the fair sisters just at present, for it is crowded, and they can only take the same round; but the number of their acquaintances will increase, and Rotten-Row will be a very different place indeed. Yet, my little beauty

WAS A GOOSE,

despite her bright eyes and her lovely and polished complexion. She thought all who belonged to the Greek Church were Greeks by birth, and she was quite under the idea that all members of the Greek Church were betrothed in their cradle! This, you must know, came out when our talk turned upon the Duke of Edinburgh's "attentions" to the daughter of the Czar. But what cannot you forgive to a paradisaical creature of that sort?

I don't know that anybody ever listens to the music which the military band in the gallery plays all dinner-time; but we *do* listen to the vocal music afterwards.

THE PROFESSIONALS

who sing at these dinners are a distinct class, and their experience must be curious. They are in the party, but not of it. They sit by themselves, and yet are often admired. The men generally have a saddened air; but the ladies dress regardless of cost, and are usually merry enough. The little fairy near me, without a spark of ill-nature, confessed that she wished she could sing like one of the young professionals entertaining us. Songs and glees are pleasanter than speeches, especially such productions as it was my fate to hear last night. After the Duke went away, he was bound for a state-ball given by the Queen,—the company got thinner. I was pledged to a conversazione at 10 o'clock, the other end of the town, and did not remain. The second affair

WAS SCIENTIFIC.

Spectacles abounded, of "both sexes," and high foreheads were a drug. Microscopes, and "scopes" of all sorts, were placed about the rooms, and strange-looking chemical apparatus challenged inspection. If you asked a question when standing in a group, it was a lady, probably, who answered you. Science soars above "introductions." Very intelligent were the explanations. I am positively certain that every woman there knew all about the Greek Church, and was overwhelming on gases; but sometimes I found the confession is an awful one—I liked the pretty ignorance best of the two, and missed the happy face, which I scarcely expect to see again. London society has odd contrasts, said I to myself, as I wedged my way amongst learned men and women, at the scientific gathering (tea, and sandwiches, and dubious sherry), and thought of the motley crowd of ladies of rank and of commerce, officers, merchants, and professional men, who I had so recently quitted.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The somewhat overwrought praise heaped upon the great philosopher, now in his last sleep at Avignon, has not passed without remark. You will perhaps have seen that the memoir in the *Times* was specially disagreeable. The tone was depreciatory, and the criticism such as would offend and wound. An unpleasant allusion was made to Mr. Mill's well-known opinions respecting over-population, and two lines from Tom Moore's "Ode to the God-[illegible] Cores" were revived:

There are two Mr. Mills whom all those who like read-[illegible]
What's vastly unreadable call very clever;
And whereas Mill Senior makes war on *good breeding*,
Mill Junior makes war on *all breeding* whatever.

This notice exasperated many of Mr. Mill's admirers, and one of them, a well-known Broad Church clergyman, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, alluded to it severely from the pulpit. Thereupon the writer of the memoir (Mr. Hayward) addressed a letter to Mr. Brooke, printing it privately, and sending it to Mr. Mill's friends, wherein he accused Mr. Mill of circulating, many years ago, a paper entitled "What is Love?"—in which married people were exhorted to have no families, etc., and which contained a reference to the supposed circumstances under which Mr. Mill's first acquaintanceship with the lady who subsequently became his wife commenced. On seeing this, Mr. Arthur Arnold, editor of the *Echo*, wrote Mr. Hayward a protest; to which the latter (who still in public preserves the anonymous) has replied in

THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

MAY 20, 1873.

SIR: I am very much surprised to hear that such an interpretation has been put upon the passage in my letter to which you allude, which I cannot admit to be either the fair or logical interpretation. But, to avoid all possibility of doubt, I beg leave to say that the notion never crossed my mind of charging Mr. Mill with indifference to the sanctity of marriage, or with holding what you rightly call the abominable doctrine of "free-love." Neither have I any reason to doubt that in all he did (however mistaken from my point of view) he was actuated by the highest principles of philanthropy. Your very obedient servant,

THE WRITER OF "JOHN STUART MILL," IN THE TIMES.

ARTHUR ARNOLD, Esq.

This is a distinct abandonment of most of the ground taken in the original letter to Mr. Brooke.

No doubt, however, many people who admire Mr. Mill are ignorant of many of his opinions, and they must prepare to be shocked by many passages in his forthcoming autobiography, as well as by those in his book on "The Utility of Religion."

The attempt to assemble men who, without identity of philosophical or political opinion, are disposed to take common ground in doing honor to his memory, has elicited the

SUBJOINED WITTY REMONSTRANCE:

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

SIR: It has been announced (I presume by authority) that a committee, comprising the Premier, Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury, and other persons of distinction, is about to decide on a testimonial to the memory of John Stuart Mill. According to the *Times*, "Lord Derby has written to Mr. Arthur Arnold that he will with pleasure join in any mark of respect to the late Mr. Mill which does not take such a form as to imply on the part of the contributors or promoters an agreement in Mr. Mill's political opinions." According to the same journal, "It is understood that the movement will be organized on this basis." In the *Spectator* I read: "We have lost in Mr. John Stuart Mill a great and lucid thinker, though not one who, to our mind, has led English philosophy into the right track towards truth. . . . No man of our age has influenced the springs of intellectual conviction so powerfully. Oxford, for instance, has been converted (though not, as we hold, to the truth) by Mr. Mill's system of logic." All who are of the same mind as the *Spectator* may be expected, in imitation of Lord Derby, to stipulate that the testimonial shall not take such a form as to imply agreement in the truth of Mr. Mill's system of logic or philosophy. As Mr. Mill's religious opinions, deducible from his writings, go quite as far in the negative direction as those of Strauss, Mr. Gladstone will probably attach some limitation to his promotion of the main object of the committee. Another section of admirers, attracted by the lucidity of Mr. Mill's writings and his amiability of character, may decline adhesion to his doctrines on some important social topics, especially one of a very delicate nature which he inherited from his father, and consistently maintained with the best intentions through life. I never met a landowner who agreed with him as to property in land, and it would be an act of simple prudence in Lord Salisbury to make a reservation in favor of future additions to his rents. In fact, so numerous will be the conditions and reservations that the movement had better be organized on the basis of not implying agreement by anybody in anything. A political philosopher, apart from his politics or his philosophy, may be as difficult to conceive as Crambe's abstract notion of a Lord Mayor apart from the ensigns of his dignity; whilst the proposers and seconders of resolutions will be much in the same restricted position as Figaro when he started as a journalist. Yet there is only one other mode by which the required unanimity can be secured. What say you to the endowment of a professorship for the annual delivery of lectures against these principles or doctrines of the school to which any stated number of subscribers shall, in their turn, object as not based on truth or injurious in their tendency? This would be at once the highest tribute to his intellectual power, and a graceful concession to scruples which can hardly be deemed unreasonable. Your very obedient servant,

May 19. A MILLITE UNATTACHED.

There has been too much haste in this matter of a "testimonial." A great man is scarcely in his grave nowadays ere some busy-body, who had the remotest acquaintance with him probably, comes out with the proposal for a testimonial, and so places more important personages than himself in a difficult dilemma. To accede is to foster the vanity of a fifth-rate man; to refuse is to seem wanting in respect to one whose memory, in reality, needs no sign at all. This "Mill testimonial" happens to be eminently a case in point.

SLESWICK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You are aware, and so are most of your intelligent readers, that, in the year 1864, the Prussian Government, in alliance with Austria, sought and found a pretext, without provocation, to attack and overpower the brave and patriotic little Denmark.

The object in view was clearly enough to obtain, by dint of force, some very desirable naval ports on the Baltic coast, and other strategic points which might be of much value in future possible complications in European politics.

Among the territory thus rudely torn away from its ancient and historical relations is the so-called Dukedom of Sleswick. The population of this province, especially of the northern half, adhere with the most pathetic and heroic love to their "mother-country;" the hope to be reunited to which can never be crushed out of these staunch people. Nobody who has not spent some time amongst these manly and devoted Danish patriots—the North-Sleswikers—can have the slightest idea of the heartless persecutions inflicted on them by the treaty-ignoring Prussian Government. The only offense of this freedom-and-justice-abiding race is, that they cannot—true to their higher instincts—bend their necks to the hateful yoke of a foreign tyrant. They claim that they have a God-given, inviolable right to live in peaceful and happy union with the Government and nation whose laws, manners, tendencies, and ways of thinking and living, they love with an ardor and patience that will endure any sacrifice which might conduce to the liberation of themselves or their children.

As an expression of the ruling spirit and sentiment, eighty-eight municipal officers and representatives of the subjugated Danes have sent in a petition to the Minister of the Interior, Eulenburg, in Berlin, in which they demand that only officers and authorities who can understand and speak Danish be appointed in the Danish-speaking North Sleswick. The address closes with the following language:

"Your Excellency: We cannot believe that our application shall have been in vain. We cannot possibly believe that our spiritual existence shall be ever held in peril, or that it is contemplated to crush out our mother-tongue and sever our very life-nerve. It would then only be left for us to summon our utmost strength in opposing the advancing Germanization, be the struggle ever so uneven. We are but few, it is true; but we would sacrifice the esteem and sympathy of enlightened governments, and would be worth nothing for our own time or the future, for our children or generation, if we did not take up the battle. And, should it then—what we firmly hope and believe that God in mercy will prevent—come to this, that Germanism shall triumph over our graves, history shall be our witness that here lived a Danish people, small in numbers, but strong in patriotism,—insignificant in power, but mighty in fidelity towards the spirit and language of their fathers. We feel assured that history will write us this memorial. But experience teaches that there is a retributive justice also in this world. History gives warning that a guiltless population cannot, with impunity, be injured, insulted, and ultimately destroyed." P.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Republican Conference held in Birmingham, England, last month, has brought out the wrath of the Conservative press against Mr. Bradlaugh and his coworkers. They make a great deal of capital out of the letter of Mr. John Bright read in the meeting. THE TRIBUNE of last Friday says: "The Bradlaugh scheme of Republican government in England has met with a decided rebuff from John Bright, which is all the more severe as Bradlaugh and his associates had counted upon Mr. Bright's support and sympathy," &c.

I have been connected with the Republican movement in England since 1848 (although for many years a citizen of the United States), and have been in continual communication with its leaders since.

The Chartists in 1848 were the great terror of the British Government, as the Republicans are now, and fears were entertained of a general uprising of the people. Mr. Bright and his party came forward with what was called the "Middle-class movement," indorsing part of the Chartist platform, and drawing away thousands of the moderate or "moral-force Chartists" to his ranks. This was just what he wanted.

Mr. Bright came out very bold at that time (he had not then been admitted to Court, or offered a position in the Cabinet). In one of his speeches he said: "I think the world offers no finer spectacle than this; it offers no higher dignity; and there is no greater object of ambition on the political stage on which men are permitted to move. You may point, if you will, to hereditary rulers; to crowns coming down through successive generations of the same family; to thrones based on prescription or on conquest; to sceptres wielded over veteran legions and subject realms; but, to my mind, there is nothing more sacred than the authority of the freely-chosen magistrate of a great and free people; and, if there be on earth, and amongst men, any right divine to govern, surely it rests with a ruler so chosen and appointed."

If the Republicans had not heard from Mr. B. since the above, they very naturally would have counted on his "sympathy and support." He was invited as a compliment, with many others who were not expected to attend.

One of the delegates, speaking at the conference, said: "He would not say one word against Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright's services in the popular cause of this country were perhaps greater than those of any other man in this country; but they must not forget, while listening to words of counsel from Mr. B. that, as he had work to do in his day, they had work to do now."

The great object of the Conservatives is to convince the timid that the present movement means war, barricades, La Commune, reign of terror, etc. Mr. Bradlaugh is held up as a monster whose speeches are filled with treason and incentives to violence. THE TRIBUNE, in support of Mr. Bright, talks of the danger of overthrowing the present Government, and the difficulty of establishing a stable government in its place.

Mr. Bradlaugh has always opposed violence. In his speech at the conference he said: "The man who advocated the use of physical force to initiate any social or political change was either a traitor or a madman. He was not of opinion that force was never justifiable; but he maintained that force was only justifiable to protect and preserve the rights they had, and not try to win those they had not. The place to win them was the polling-booth; the place to win them was the Parliament-House. If they told him they were not strong enough to win them there by moral force, he replied that they were not strong enough to make the Republic for which they were striving,—for that was not the Republic of an energetic minority, but it was the Republic which resulted from the education of the masses, until the majority understood that they had their political duties to perform, as well as their rights to claim." Further on he said: "There was only one step between what they were doing and treason; but that step was clear and thorough, and he would point it out. It was treason to seek to overthrow the Government by force, or by any great assembly in which they voted that it should be overthrown; but it was perfectly lawful for them to make an organization for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, so long as they sought to do so by making a party in Parliament who should carry a statute there for the purpose they wanted. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a barrister attacked him for treason. His answer was this: In England they had no constitution, other than the acts of Parliament, which from day to day were passed. It was as lawful for them to agitate for an act of Parliament repealing the act of settlement as it was to agitate for an act of Parliament to repeal tithes and church-rates. No one act of Parliament had higher sanctity or higher authority than another. The Royal family sat upon the throne by act of Parliament only; and, if the act were repealed, they would only have just as much right to the throne as any other naturalized foreigner in England. They would not have the right of British-born subjects, but the same right as naturalized foreigners in this country—nothing less or more." E. C.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1873.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Fifteenth Circuit.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The fight in this (the Fifteenth) Judicial Circuit, terminated on the 2d inst., in the election of the Hon. O. L. Davis, of this place, to the bench, by the handsome majority of 1,400. The fight has been triangular, James Steele, of Paris, the present incumbent, and the nominee of the Republican party; John Pearson, a Jacksonian Democrat; and O. L. Davis (the latter two of this place), a Republican, who deemed it unbecoming a candidate for judicial honors to submit his name to any political party convention for indorsement, and hence came out independent,—were the opposing candidates. The Farmers' Club of this county submitted to each of the candidates several questions for them to answer, relative to the railroad laws, etc., which are now agitating the farming class. Messrs. Steele and Pearson, viewing the judiciary from a low standpoint, answered the questions propounded favorably to the farmers, pledging themselves to decide questions of this nature in favor of the farmers, right or wrong; while Judge Davis, believing, in common with Judges Lawrence and Scholfield, that one should don the ermine untrammeled, unprejudiced and unpledged, answered, refusing to give pledges to any individual, faction, ring, clique, or corporation, further that to pledge himself to mete out equal justice to all; and the farmers, appreciating this highminded and straightforward answer, and knowing that such a man could be relied on, gave him their hearty support.

On Wednesday evening a large concourse of neighbors and friends, numbering several hundred, and led by the Board of Supervisors, the members of the Bar, and the city officials, and accompanied by a cornet band, proceeded to the Judge's residence and tendered him a grand ovation and serenade. D. D. Evans, Esq., a member of the Bar, delivered a congratulatory address, which was responded to by the Judge in a feeling and appropriate manner, thanking his friends and fellow citizens for their support and confidence in his integrity, and closing by inviting the whole company to enter his house, where they were handsomely and hospitably entertained by His Honor and family. After partaking of refreshments, with three cheers for Judge Davis, and a kind good night, the company dispersed.

Gen. Lyman Guinnies, a brave soldier, an old, respected citizen, and one whose voice has been heard in the halls of our National Congress, and whose fine business qualifications shone out with such brightness as State Warehouse Commissioner, was to have delivered the congratulatory address, had not a peculiarly sad and painful accident overtaken him the morning after the election, whereby fears for his recovery are now entertained by his medical attendants and friends. B.

The Seventeenth Circuit.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 7, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. Lyman Lacey, the nominee of the Farmers' Convention, and a Liberal Democrat,—and not Maj. Hugh Fullerton, his Radical opponent, as announced in the Chicago papers,—is elected Judge of this (the Seventeenth) Circuit. De Witt County gave Lacey 25 majority; Mason gave him 125, and Menard 528; while Logan gave Fullerton 504 majority, which elects Lacey by 174 majority. All these returns are official, excepting from Mason; and the official count has not varied materially from the reported result.

Mr. Lacey is one of the ablest lawyers and most estimable gentleman in the circuit; and will no doubt make an excellent, useful, and popular Judge.

All intelligent, well-informed, and right-minded men here, of all parties and classes, very much deplore the result in the Fifth District, and regard the defeat of Judge Lawrence as an irreparable calamity to the people of the State. J.

The Man Skeleton of Mexico.

Mexico City (May 16) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A fearful story is told of the Indian chief and robber of Tepic—Lozada—which has but recently been brought before the public, and which for cruelty cannot find a parallel.

In the small village of San Luis, near Tepic, there has been discovered a subterraneous apartment, constructed especially for the prosecution of horrible crimes, and in this was found, not long since, a man who for fourteen years had not seen the light of day. Unshaven and unwashed, and doubled by feebleness, and withal bereft of sense when discovered, he is said to have had more the appearance of a wild animal than of humanity.

From motives of revenge Lozada had him incarcerated in the sepulchre, and formerly would seem to have taken especial pleasure in witnessing the tortures of this unhappy man, visiting him daily for that purpose, and taunting and mocking him in his helpless misery.

The wretched man was placed on his release in charge of a physician, who is obliged to use the utmost prudence in bringing him forth from his living tomb to enjoy once more the liberty of life, and, even with the greatest care, it is thought his enfeebled system will not sustain the shock such a change may bring to it.

MAIL-ROBBERS.

One of the Most Extensive Systems of Mail-Robbing Ever Known Broken Up by Pinkerton's Detectives—Capture of the Principals.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, June 2.

One of the most extensive systems of mail-robbing and forging that has ever been practised in this country, and which for two years has been carried on with the greatest success, has at length been broken up by the detectives of Pinkerton's Agency, and through the perseverance of the Philadelphia Superintendent, Benjamin Franklin, and his expert co-laborers. These robberies for a long time amazed the Postal Department, and so ingeniously were they executed, while for a long time the chevaliers d'industrie who were concerned in them threw the detectives off the scent, and by skill and audacity "roped in" nearly all the principal agencies of the leading express companies in the country. It was soon discovered that these mail-robbers worked mainly upon one road,—the Lake Shore & Michigan,—and principally between Toledo and Buffalo. Drafts were missed from the bags, and within twenty-four hours after they were filched from the postal-cars they would be presented to express offices, and, under feigned indorsements, which were identified by innocent persons as genuine, the money would be paid over, and months, perhaps, would elapse before any information of the fraud would come to light. When Detective Franklin heard of the affair, many months ago, he set to work that quiet but efficient machinery of Pinkerton's agency, and by it achieved at length the capture of the criminal experts, and full details of the ingenious and profitable scheme they had been practising.

On the 27th of May, 1872, a draft was drawn in favor of Gov. C. C. Washburn on the Bank of North America, New York. The draft was for $1,500, was written at La Crosse, Wis., and was by Gov. Washburn indorsed over to W. L. Richardson, of Boston. This draft was presented to the Adams Express Company, at its office in Pittsburgh, on or about the 30th of May, 1872, the indorsement upon the back being: "Pay to Sanford & Co., or order. Dr. Wm. L. Richardson. Then, beneath: "Pay to R. L. Dudley or order, signed Sanford & Co., and then, beneath, the simple name, "R. L. Dudley." R. L. Dudley, the man who thus presented himself to obtain the $1,500 on the draft, was a young Englishman, intelligent, and *au fait*, apparently, in all matters relating to the payment of moneys on drafts at express offices. He had been in Pittsburg some time, and had friends to identify him as the R. L. Dudley named, and, after this formality, the cash was paid him, and he left never to be seen in Pittsburg again. The draft was then indorsed by Adams Express Company, and sent on to the New York Bank for collection, but, in a few days, the unpleasant information was received that the cash had been paid on the authority of forged indorsements. Inquiry was made in Pittsburg for Dudley, and it was found that he had married a handsome woman there, and that he had in his short business career made many friends, but Dudley could not be found. J. S. Elwell, special agent of the Post-Office Department, took the matter in hand, and secured the country to capture the forger, but without success. It was learned that the draft had been sent through and extracted from the mails, as Gov. Washburn sent the letter from La Crosse on the 27th of May to Dr. Richardson, who of course never received it.

[Similar operations were performed by Dudley at Newark, N. J., under the name of R. D. Randall; at Albany, under the name of C. H. Rugby; at Buffalo, under the name of C. H. Bogart; at Philadelphia, under the name of T. H. Cone; and at Troy, N. Y., under the name of N. W. Gray,—the last operation being conducted as follows:]

On the 4th of February he presented two drafts at the office of the American Express Company in Troy—one for $15,917.11, and the other for $1,800.29—having forged the endorsements to make them payable to N. W. Gray. Mr. Gray, having presented the draft, was informed that the money would be paid upon the day following, and at the appointed hour he appeared. The amount was so large that the New York office had telegraphed to the Troy office not to pay it over unless they were sure that they were handing it over to the right man. Gray was not to be caught napping. He knew what questions would be asked, and what identification would be regarded as sufficient. He prepared himself by pulling the wool over the eyes of an insurance agent—a prominent one, too; one well known, and whose word would not be questioned—no small game did Gray have when the stakes were $17,000! He therefore called at the agent's office and took out a life policy for $10,000, mentioning that he would pay the first instalment as soon as he received a remittance on a draft from the express Company's office. Then he remarked that he was not well known, and would the agent step around to vouch for him, in order that he might get the cash? "To be sure," replied the agent, the premium rendering him purblind. They went to the office. There were the $17,000, in small bills, making a carpet-bag full, and displayed temptingly behind the counter. The agent willingly vouched, and the money was handed over to Mr. Gray, who was none other than Dudley, alias Randall, alias Rugby, alias Cone, alias Davis. The insurance agent being the ladder by which Mr. Gray attained all this wealth, was by him rewarded much as all ladders of the kind have been in the past, by a kick, or what was its equivalent, for the poor man lingered, and ingoring hoped, in his office all the next day, and for many days thereafter, but no Mr. Gray arrived to pay the first instalment.

In this way our friend drained $50,000 out of the various express companies, on drafts which had been first stolen from the mails, and then presented under forged endorsements and paid. Within a month of each other, discovery was made, but discovery was of no use scarcely, since it did not serve to put other officers on their guard, when the chevalier was always ready with credentials; good sound ones, too, like our friend the insurance agent of Troy!

Under the name of Cone the Philadelphia offices were mulcted, and, upon the discovery thereof, the Superintendent of Adams Company, Mr. E. Coleman, acquainted Detective Franklin with the facts, and that gentleman, who is one of the swrewdest of chasseurs des hommes, set to work to trace the expert forger. He learned that he had taken office room with Mr. Grattan, the printer, at No. 323 Chestnut street, in November last, nearly two months before he commenced his Philadelphia operations. He represented that he was engaged in the real estate business, doing quite an extensive trade. After he had presented the drafts in January, and receiving the cash, and silently stole away, Detective Franklin searched Cone's office for a clue. He searched the deserted desk—nothing there but waste paper, rusty pens, and a bottle of clotted ink. It looked like a hopeless search, when suddenly Franklin lit upon a piece of blotting paper. The forger had blotted his letters upon it, and there appeared upon the sheet, reversed, the addresses to these various letters. There were quiet a number, some clear, others dim, others recognizable. By the aid of a looking-glass, placed at angle upon the sheet, the names appeared as they were written, and one was "W. R. Wales, Whitehouse, Ohio."

Operatives of Pinkerton's Agency were at once delegated by Franklin to hunt up the owners of these respective names, and "shadow" them, with the purpose of learning whether they were concerned in the crimes. They did so. No guilt attached to any but one, and that was Wales. The operative who was "shadowing" this man did his work effectually. He went to Whitehouse, Ohio, found that to be his place of residence, and that Wales was a fast young man, doing considerable gambling, betting like a Trojan, and losing like a gentleman, and that his family was of great respectability. Wales was unsuspicious himself, under the closest surveillance by the operative for three weeks. Now, it was so on.

The month of February came, and with it the $17,000 operation of Gray at Troy. Wales went to the First National Bank at Cleveland, where he had money deposited, and drew some of it out.

Wales checked his trunk for Troy, and took the train over the Lake Shore Road to Buffalo, and from Buffalo he went direct to Troy, and the operative went with him, sitting in the same car, and only a few seats back of him, watching him like a falcon its victim. At Troy he stopped long enough to learn that his copartner, the man with the many aliases, had been successful in his last coup de grace, and then started for North Adams, Mass., the detective with him. At North Adams a lady comes upon the scene—a captivating woman whom Wales had been showing some attention to; and both started off for Pittsfield, where they stopped at a hotel, Wales registering himself "Henry Norman and wife," of Toledo, while the detective slept in the room next to them. Next morning they all started for Boston, where, stopping at the Revere House, the operative took rooms next to them, in order that he might watch more closely the doings of the mail robber, for such our friend Wales was, in truth. In a few hours a second operative of the agency arrived, and the two, week after week, tracked the gay chevalier and his lady wherever they went. When at the Revere House, they heard Wales tell his lady, "I am not afraid; they will never find me out;" "That last by Randall was a good one" (referring to the haul at Troy); "I can always tell whether a letter's got money in it by the way it feels; practice makes perfect," and such sentences, which all aided to persuade the operatives that they had the right man.

One day, while out on a shopping tour, the operatives got into their room and found Mr. Wales' diary, in which they found the address of Dudley, alias Randall, written in different places, evidently written by Randall himself, for the chirography corresponded exactly with that in the forged indorsements of the drafts.

At Boston Mr. Wales was arrested, and, though his lady was indescribably shocked, she had to stand it, and while she returned to her friends in North Adams, he was brought on to Philadelphia. At the office of the agency, No. 45 South Third street, he affected much bravado at first, when charged with the crime of mail robbery, but he soon threw up the sponge to Detective Franklin, and confessed.

He had been a postal clerk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad, and was familiar with the different route agents. After he left the road, he went to St. Louis, where he became acquainted with R. L. Dudley, who was, at that time, engaged in getting up an advertising dodge, for which its patrons paid handsomely without receiving the guaranteed *quid pro quo*. He was induced to join Dudley, and, while with him, the latter mentioned how easy it would be to get plenty of money if they could only lay hands on the drafts. Wales took the hint at once, and said he knew a way—the way being to rob the mails on the Lake Shore Road. Dudley admitted that he was then running a "shaky game," namely, of making a small deposit in a bank and then over drawing. The robbing of the mails being resolved upon, Dudley announced that, as he had been in that business before, he would do the forging.

Thus mutually agreeing to aid the other, both went to work. Wales resumed his travels on the Lake Shore road, and being well known and unsuspected, when he asked the route agents, who all knew him, whether they wouldn't like some help, they usually returned an affirmative answer. He would aid them in sorting letters, and so expert had he become, from previous practice as a postal clerk, that he could tell whether a letter contained a draft or money by the way it felt.

These he would slily abstract from the mass, and fill the large inner pockets with which his coat was furnished. When he left the train the moneyed letters he would empty for his own benefit, while the drafts he would at once dispatch to Dudley, who always kept him acquainted with his whereabouts, and Dudley, upon receiving them, would get them cashed in the way we have seen by express companies.

With these facts in their possession, Detective Franklin started off his men for Dudley, or the man with the countless aliases. After much tracking, the officers got a clue that Dudley was living quietly in Boston.

A process was issued for his arrest, and the operatives of the Detective Agency, together with persons who knew Dudley, scoured that city for months, and at last success greeted them. After having gone carefully through every place within a radius of thirty miles of Boston, they found him on Saturday last, and both he and his wife are now on their way to this city, in the custody of Pinkerton's detectives.

Not only did they succeed in arresting Dudley, but in recovering $5,000 he had with him, a large number of notes, and the rich jewelry of his wife, while they also had an attachment issued for his house in Boston, which is handsomely furnished.

As to Wales, when he was brought here he was well fixed. He carried diamonds worth $500, a watch and neck-chain worth $500, and $300 in money, all of which was taken from him, while some $2,000 he had on deposit in the First National Bank of Toledo has been turned over.

The forgeries were upon sixty drafts, covering a period of two years, and aggregating $50,000, and the property recovered is about $17,000. Investigations made by the Post-Office Department narrowed these robberies down to the Lake Shore Road, and Wales' arrest saves an innocent route agent—who was taught himself by Wales in the duties of his office—from ruin.

Prior to Dudley's arrest he engaged in some very ingenious operations. He came on to Philadelphia having a number of checks and drafts in his pocket. One of these was for $1,000—genuine, of course—that had been taken out of the mails. Dudley went to a large sugar-house, and told them that his name was Mr. Rowley, of Missouri, that he was out of cash, but had a check for $1,000 drawn by a New Yorker, and wanted to buy $600 worth of sugars. He said that they might send to inquire if the check was genuine, and the answer to their letter of inquiry was "Yes"—the party acknowledging that they had drawn such a check in favor of Mr. Rowley. The sugars were bought and shipped West, and in exchange the Philadelphia firm gave their check for $400. He then went to a Market street store, bought a fine rig, and presented the sugar firm's check, which, being taken to the bank and pronounced O. K., was cashed, and the successful operator left highly satisfied. Not so the sugar firm when they heard that Mr. Rowley of Missouri, had bought no sugar, but wanted his check!

In another case, a letter containing a draft was sent to Claflin, of New York. Dudley opened the letter and substituted another, in which the writer of the original begged leave to introduce his friend "Randall" to Mr. Claflin (the great dry goods man), and asked if he would not see that he was properly identified, in order to secure the money on the draft. This Mr. Claflin did, and Mr. Randall got the cash that was intended for the New Yorker's pocket.

We have just received from Detective Franklin the particulars of Dudley's arrest in Boston. He has been living there under the name of Purcell. This morning he went to the Post-Office for his mail, and was immediately collared by the operative, who had a full description of the man he wanted. Dudley protested that his name was Rathburn, as he could prove, but the detective took him in close custody, and then sent for a gentleman who had come from Pittsburgh for the purpose, and he declared that he knew the prisoner to be R. L. Dudley. The latter then confessed, and said that he was living at a suburb called Matapan. Mr. Dudley being in Suffolk Street Jail, the operative went to Matapan to see his wife.

She denied having any of the stolen property, but when word came from her husband to surrender all, she did so, giving up $3,000 in United States bonds, $100 in currency, $1,400 in bills receivable, $1,500 in mortgages, and the deed for the house. She was taken in custody and placed under key at the Sherman House. Dudley had a hearing to-day at the United States Commissioner's in Boston, and was remanded under a process to the authorities at Pittsburgh, where both will be taken.

Pinkerton's Agency, the officers of which have effected these important arrests, is the association that has ramifications in nearly every city of North America, with connections in Europe. It is superintended by an old and experienced detective, who has under him men of the highest ability, and what they set to do is always accomplished. The capture of the Bank of England forgers was effected by its operatives, and all great cases are given to its charge.

In this city the branch is under the charge of Detective Franklin, a gentleman so well known that no words of ours can add anything to his reputation as one of the ablest and shrewdest of detectives. The institution capable of such arrests as those we have lately chronicled, certainly merits the patronage it receives.

Savage Attempt at Wife-Murder and Suicide.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, June 4.

A man named William Quigley, living in the eastern portion of Waterloo Township, and working the place of Eli Rockwell, made a ferocious attempt to murder his wife on Sunday last. His wife was seated at the organ about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, playing, when he came up behind her without any intimation of his purpose, threw his arm around her neck, and, saying she had lived long enough, drew her head back and dealt her a blow across the throat with a jack-knife, cutting a severe gash, which would have proved fatal had not Mrs. Quigley thrown up her arm so as to partially ward off and destroy the force of the blow. She then caught the blade with her hand,—which was frightfully gashed in the struggle,—screaming violently for help at the same time. Her screams brought a couple of ladies who were visiting there to her assistance, and they so retarded the efforts of Quigley that he was unable to finish his work and was secured by the neighbors. While he was being held and tied, however, he worked his jack-knife out of his pocket, and stabbed himself in the throat, but as he struck no vital part the wound is not dangerous. He was taken before Justice Quigley, Monday morning, when he pleaded guilty to the charge, but gave no reason for his conduct. He was held to bail, but at last accounts had not procured it. The surmises over the causes of the attack are to the effect that Quigley, who had recently had the farm deeded him by the wife of Rockwell, and had been drinking for three or four days past, was, under the circumstances, a "little wild." The old gentleman, Mr. Rockwell (now deceased), it will be remembered, deeded his property, valued at $11,000, to the girl, who formerly lived in Quigley's family, if she would marry him, and she, it seems, hearing that the heirs of Rockwell were taking measures to recover the property, deeded it over to Quigley for safe-keeping. It is thought that this responsibility and drink might have turned Quigley's head somewhat.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 9, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

Katie Putnam,

In the Original Dramatization of DICKENS' POPULAR STORY, the

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

LITTLE NELL, THE MARCHIONESS, } KATIE PUTNAM. As played by her over 500 nights in all the principal cities of America. Introducing New and Brilliant Songs, Songs and Dances, and Banjo Solos.

Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

A GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. First time here of the great burlesque

The Great Jubilee.

A New First Part. New Acts. New Songs and Dances. EUGENE and UNSWORTH in New Acts. Billy Manning's Local Burlesque. OPEN ON SUNDAY. Everything New and Original. Don't fail to secure your seats. Box Office open from 9 until 5.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

CLOSED UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 16.

To facilitate preparations for the grand spectacular opera

ZOLOE!

Which, at an actual cash outlay of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be presented with MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR SCENERY, ORIENTAL COSTUMES of the Richest Textures, AN EXCELLENT OPERATIC CAST. A LEGITIMATE SPECTACLE for the cultured taste. The Finest Transformation Scene ever exhibited in Chicago. Box Office opens on Wednesday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE STAR

Theatre Comique Combination.

Several new special acts, including THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE! SCHOOL! THE ABSENT-MINDED COUPLE! The whole concluding with the great drama, THE CONVICT'S REVENGE!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL—COMEDY AND BURLESQUE—Monday, June 9, during the week, and at the Matinees, Craven's interesting Drama, entitled

MIRIAM'S CRIME!

With a powerful cast. To be followed with the successful Extravaganza,

YE GENTLE SAVAGE!

With all its Scenic Splendors, Opera House Transformation, beautiful Balloon Ascension. In preparation—"MAGNOLIA," and a new comedy by Bronson Howard, entitled "LILLIAN'S LAST LOVE."

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Johnny Hand's Grand Benefit Concert,

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

☞ Tickets for sale at all Music Stores and Hotels.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....................May 29
GLAMORGAN....................June 12

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....................$80 currency
Second Cabin....................$5 currency
Steerage....................$0 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction. STEERAGE Tickets, either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago. For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st. ALLAN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 11.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 25.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, July 9.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Samaria..........June 7 | Scotia..........June 21
Abyssinia..........June 14 | Algeria..........June 25
Batavia..........June 18 | [illegible]..........June 28

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Spring and Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jacconet, &c., in fine goods, at bottom prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. of State and Washington-sts., "Arcade Court," Clark-st., south of Madison, } Chicago.

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 7:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:30 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st., and 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th&Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 7:30 a. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*§6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	3:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 158 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	9:15 a. m.	10:31 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:00 p.m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at the Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 83 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	9:40 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:10 p. m.	4:15 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 6:25 a. m., and 5:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....	$12.00	Sunday..............	$2.50
Tri-Weekly........	6.00	Weekly............	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Miriam's Crime," and "Ye Gentle Savage."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Bet; or Through Fire and Water."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS USED BY ALL ocean steamers, hotels, and restaurants, for clearing them of bugs, fleas, worms, and ants.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

KIDNEYS AND LIVER—JAPANESE KIDNEY Pills, per jar, $20 currency; Japanese Liver Pills, per jar, $20 currency. One jar is sufficient to cure either disease, radically. Register your letters. G. A. MOLLEUT, 431 Dupont-st., San Francisco, Cal., Sole Agent for North America.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 9, 1873.

According to the latest figures, Craig's majorities foot up 4,494; Judge Lawrence's, 1,757. This gives Craig a net majority of 2,640.

The Constituent Cortes, in accordance with President Figueras' proposal, has replaced the Provisional Government of Spain by the proclamation of the Federal Republic. There were but two dissenting votes.

Memphis reports twenty-two deaths from cholera, but claims that this is no greater than its usual ravages at this season. Nashville has been badly frightened over a daily average of seven deaths from the same disease, but believes that the worst is over.

The Republican troops in the Province of Barcelona have broken into open revolt at Ignalava. Gen. Velarde, helpless to reduce them to subjection, was compelled to fly to save his life, and has resigned his commission. A strong detachment of Government troops has been sent to the scene of disorder.

The farmers of Richland County, Ohio, held a Convention on Saturday. Resolutions were submitted denouncing the railroad, salary, land, tariff, and all the other steals of the day, and declaring that both our political parties were corrupt and unworthy of confidence. The Administration men made a bitter fight against the passage of any such resolutions, and were able to postpone their adoption. Without taking any action, the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 23d inst.

A comparison of Thiers' last speech in the National Assembly with the utterances of MacMahon shows that they both agree in the aim of their administrations. France, Thiers said, wanted a Government which should sternly repress all internal commotions and free its territory from the presence of the German invader, and needed no foreign alliance beyond the respect of other nations. President MacMahon holds the same views as to foreign and domestic policy, and has taken pains to inform the world that he has succeeded Thiers only because of a disagreement between the ex-President and the Assembly concerning the means by which France is to be guided to these ends.

The Elkhorn bridge on the Union Pacific Railroad broke down under a passenger train yesterday, and the engine and the mail, express, and baggage cars were thrown into the river. But no life was lost. One of the wrecked cars was loaded with 30,000 live young fish in tanks, whose transit through this city was noticed the other day. They were of a dozen different varieties, and were consigned to the California Fish Association, to be used in the pisciculture of the Pacific Coast. This unusual freight had been brought all the way in safety from Charlestown, Mass., only to be thus precipitately returned to its native element in the rivers of Nebraska.

The merchants of Chicago, many of whom, for some incomprehensible reason, failed to perceive the drift of the controversy on the railroad question in the recent session of the Legislature, or to take any interest in the discussion while the matter was pending, have just begun to discover that something is the matter. A heavy soap-manufacturer of this city, who has heretofore had a profitable market for his soap in Peoria and the surrounding country, suddenly finds himself without a market in that city. He can't ship by rail at a profit, and he can't ship by canal because it takes too long. Whether the consumers of soap in the neighborhood of Peoria can see their advantage in it may also be doubted.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet on Saturday, except wheat and oats. Mess pork was dull and steady, at $15.50@15.55 cash, and $15.80@15.85 seller July. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $8.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50 seller July. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs, 8⅜@8½c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and 1c lower, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was excited and 3c higher, but closed weak, at $1.24¾ cash, and $1.21¾ seller July. Corn was quiet and ½c higher, closing at 34¼@34⅜c cash, and 37⅞@38c seller July. Oats were active and ¾c higher, closing at 28½c cash, and 29¾@29⅞c seller July. Rye was dull and easier at 61c. Barley was inactive and nominal at 68@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were active and advanced 5@10c, closing firm at $4.00@4.35. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

The Chicago *Times* has seen fit, editorially and otherwise, to indulge in some very able-bodied blackguardism because of an annoying error which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, with reference to one of the Jubilee concerts, by which a criticism of the overture to "Tannhauser" was printed instead of the overture to "William Tell," which was in reality performed. As the same error occurred in the *Times* of the same day, it would have been more consistent for that paper to have reserved its abuse for its own critic, and not to abuse others for committing an error which it made itself.

With reference to the manner in which the error occurred in THE TRIBUNE, we rise to explain. The writer of the paragraph in question was present on Thursday morning, when the overture to "Tannhauser" was rehearsed. It went very badly, so badly that Mr. Gilmore worked upon it for a long time, and, as it eventuated, very properly cut it from the programme. The writer took some notes of the rehearsal, also of the two succeeding concerts, on the same slip of paper. At night, in the hurry and confusion of writing his article, the writer transferred from his notes the comments upon "Tannhauser," overlooking the substitution. We hope the *Times* has an excuse equally good.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LAWRENCE AGAIN.

An idea seems to prevail in the Fifth Judicial District of Illinois, and in some other places, that if Judges can be elected to declare the law to be different from what it is, the poor man will presently be in a much better position than he was before, while the rich, and especially rich corporations, will be provided with a much-needed curb to check their grasping tendencies. We do not perceive in this widely-prevalent delusion any Communistic notions, for it is easy to see that those who have taken it up would be among the first to suffer from a redistribution of property. They are, for the most part, fore-handed persons—those who have saved something; who have acquired farms, horses, cattle, implements, etc., and who could as little afford to divide their accumulations with those who have saved nothing as could A. T. Stewart or Commodore Vanderbilt. In fact, they could less afford it, because if Stewart and Vanderbilt were turned into the street to-day with only ten dollars apiece, their experience, prudence, and skill (which are not subject to arbitrary division) would soon put them in better positions than the average. Hence we say that the motives and impulses which led to the defeat of Judge Lawrence, on account of a decision obnoxious to ignorant prejudice were not of a Communistic sort, although they have some resemblance thereto. The notion is, that if the administration of justice can be overturned, or subordinated to the decrees of a town meeting (which is the same thing), then the millennium of the poor man will come in—the poor man being always in the majority.

It may be that this vicious and uncivilized notion will run its course until cured by contact and collision with one remarkable fact, viz., that law and jurisprudence were invented to protect the poor against the rich, the strong against the weak, the ignorant against the cunning; that civilization consists in nothing else than in furnishing to the poor, the weak, and the ignorant the same advantages *legally* which are possessed by the rich, the strong, and the cunning *naturally*. In the times when man was little more civilized than the gorilla, Mr. Darwin tells us that there was a struggle for existence, and that the stronger and more perfect specimens of the race crushed out the weaker and less perfect. It was not necessary for Mr. Darwin to tell us this, for the globe is covered with the proofs of it, written and unwritten. These were the days when might made right,

"Ere human statute purg'd the general weal."

Whatever progress mankind has made from a savage state has been accomplished by substituting law for might, and putting into the hands of the humblest and weakest suitable and sufficient machinery to obtain justice from the powerful and unscrupulous, wheresoever his rights are infringed upon. In the course of ages there has grown up, in pursuance of this common movement of mankind, a code known as the common law. This is the code which a Chicago newspaper declares is unsuited to the people of Illinois, because it is "an outgrowth of monarchical institutions"! This is the code, for thorough knowledge and impartial administration of which Judge Lawrence has been driven from the Bench. It happens that a confidential attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—one who has held that relation for ten years consecutively—has been substituted in his place. And here we find an illustration of the point with which we began this article—that when in the course of human events it is deemed necessary to overturn law and to substitute the decrees of town meetings for the decisions of courts, the rich and powerful will take care of themselves, while the poor and ignorant will not be taken care of at all. There is no fear that any man possessing a hundred thousand dollars will not be well protected under such a regime. All *his* rights will be secure. He will attend to that himself. To peddle decisions for votes is no worse than to peddle them for money. Both involve perjury. Both require that the Judge shall violate the oath which he takes to deal justly and impartially. To understand how the community would be situated in such a case, just fancy that all laws and courts were abolished—for that is what is meant by electing Judges to decide this way or that way, according to the real or supposed wishes of the majority. It would be much cheaper to abolish the laws and courts at once, for that would save the salaries of the Judges, and would come to the same thing in the end. The laws and courts being abolished, who is most likely to suffer? The rich can hire protection, the strong can protect themselves, the cunning can evade injury, while the great mass of the people must suffer every species of wrong and injury against which the law now shields them, and on account of which law and its administration have been toilsomely wrought out during forty centuries of the world's history. The very last to suffer from the abolishment of laws and courts will be the "mammoth corporations," whose accumulated capital, armies of servants, discipline, and adroitness of management will always secure to them all that they are entitled to in any condition of society where it is possible for the mass of mankind to maintain an existence.

There is a rumor among the legal profession of this city that the Supreme Judges have revived the notion of resigning which some of them seriously contemplated at the time Judge Thornton withdrew from the Bench. The reason for this rumored action is materially the same as that which prompted its consideration in the first instance, strengthened by the manner in which Judge Lawrence was defeated, and the necessary inference that a Judge must pander to the popular excitement of the time if he desires to retain his position on the Bench. The resignation of the Supreme Judges, or any number of them, at this time, would be a more serious disaster than the defeat of Judge Lawrence, and almost a breach of faith with those who have no sympathy with the popular rage of the moment, and who look to the Supreme Court to protect the interests of the people even against their own misguided conduct. The election of Mr. Craig in no wise jeopardizes the usefulness of the Supreme Bench, for, even if it shall prove that he accepts his election in the spirit of a class-agent, the Court, which was before unanimously opposed to the recognition of class-demands, will have a minority consisting of only one member opposed to it. The election of Mr. Scholfield in Judge Thornton's place is simply the substitution of one good man and able lawyer for another. On the other hand, the resignation of the remaining Supreme Judges would be to take away the only practical opposition to the present wild purpose of "reversing" the Supreme Court, and to give the fanatics who insist upon this creed full scope to work out their short-sighted folly. It would be the fruition of the insane movement which has resulted in the defeat of Judge Lawrence, and which has nothing whatever to do with the farmers' fight against monopoly. We do not believe that the Supreme Judges are prepared to take so serious a responsibility upon their shoulders as would be involved in their resignation at the present time. They owe a duty to the people even in spite of popular abuse, and they must not betray the Judiciary of the State into the hands of demagogues, which they would be likely to do by resigning now.

THE FATE OF THE MODOC ASSASSINS.

Under the clear and well-written opinion of Attorney-General Williams, which is published elsewhere in this issue, there is no doubt that the Modoc murderers of Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas will be brought to a speedy trial before a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Davis has already indicated his conviction of the necessity of proceeding in this way, in order to impress upon the hostile Indians everywhere that they may not with impunity break faith and commit murder; and, now that the legal department of the Government has clearly demonstrated his right to try Capt. Jack and his murderous companions without further formality, the Indian sentimentalists will scarcely be able to defeat his policy.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the United States Government has full authority to act in the case of the captured Modocs just as it would be justified in treating a foreign foe under the same circumstances. The privilege demanded by the various Indian tribes, that they shall be regarded as separate nations, has always been conceded by the United States Government. The power of making treaties has been accorded to them, and it is in this shape that all agreements between them and the Government have been made. They have assumed the war-making power, and, from time to time, have organized wars against the United States of long duration and bloody results. On these grounds there could be no other way of dealing with the Indians than according to the usages of civilized warfare, which constitute a common law of nations pending hostilities. It is a declared principle of martial law that a prisoner of war remains answerable, after his capture, for crimes committed before his capture, and, under this rule, Jack and his associates in the murder of Canby and Thomas are answerable to military authority, and not to the local civil law which is suspended during a war. Attorney-General Williams is of the opinion that the Modocs should be tried before a military commission instead of a court-martial, as their crime does not come under the military statutes but under the common law of war. He cites as precedents the trial of Mexican officers before a military commission during the Mexican War, when they had broken parole; the trial and execution of Wirz for his barbarous treatment of Union prisoners at Andersonville; and the hanging of the assassins of President Lincoln under conviction by a similar tribunal. The crime committed by Jack and his followers—the assassination of the bearers of a flag of truce—is properly regarded as one of the most horrible known to the law of war, and it naturally comes under the summary jurisdiction of a military commission.

The opinion of Attorney-General Williams is timely and important. There is little doubt that the Indian sentimentalists of the Interior Department would have made an effort to intercede in behalf of the Modoc assassins if they had been turned over to the civil authorities. Their action in the cases of Satanta and Big Tree has already indicated the extent to which this class of persons will carry their mockery of mercy. In the hands of a military commission the country may feel certain that Jack and his companions will meet their just doom; and, as Indians have a special and wholesome dread of hanging, the execution of these wretches will probably accomplish more in the interest of frontier peace than many regiments of soldiers and hosts of Indian Agents.

THE "CREATURE" AND THE "CREATOR."

A correspondent asks of THE TRIBUNE some information in regard to the relations of "creature" and "creator," which have formed the staple of the resolutions passed by numerous farmers' meetings, and applied to charters issued by the State to various railroad corporations. The case of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad is one in point. Under the charter granted by the State of Illinois, this road is authorized to fix its own rates of freight and passenger transportation. Some years after granting this privilege, the State passes a law under which is presented a certain uniform and fixed rate for all the railroads lying within Illinois, and demands that the Alton & St. Louis Railroad shall conform to it. The Railroad Company sets up the contract under its charter that it shall be permitted to establish its own rates, and refuses to surrender the privilege. The Supreme Court holds that this contract is valid, and that the Alton & St. Louis Railroad may resist the arbitrary infringement of the State Legislature, and continue to fix its own rates so long as it does not transgress the principle of common law which demands that rates of transportation shall be reasonable, and that there shall be no unjust discrimination. Thereupon the farmers proceed deliberately to "reverse" the Supreme Court on the ground that the Railroad Company is the creature of the State, and that "the creature can in no case be superior to the creator."

This is the doctrine of secession. It is precisely the same principle which the Southern States applied to demonstrate their right to withdraw from the Union. They held that the General Government—the creature—could not be superior to the States—the creator; and that the States could not delegate to the Central Government powers which they had not the right to recall. When the General Government began to assume a shape which was unsatisfactory to them, they proposed to exercise their rights as creator, and set up another General Government which suited them better. This was the justification for secession. The doctrine found many believers. The majority of the citizens of eleven States gave in their adherence to it, and believed in it so religiously that they took up arms in the cause, contended for their assumed right fiercely for four years, and sacrificed their property, their homes, and their lives to establish the theory that "the creature can in no case be superior to the creator." At that time, however, and as applied to the right of a State Government to recall the powers it had delegated to the Federal Government, the farmers of the North and the Northwest had no sympathy with those relations of creature and creator which they now advocate. They were among the readiest to respond to the call of the Federal Government for volunteers to resist this theory and to put down its application. They rushed to arms willingly and eagerly to crush out a fallacy which they rightly concluded would lead to universal anarchy. They made the noblest sacrifices in the work of overcoming its advocates, and they are to-day cheerfully paying taxes to discharge the national debt incurred in defense of the obligation of a contract, by which the States delegated to a Central Government certain authority which a number of them subsequently proposed to recall.

We presume that no large number of the farmers have committed themselves to the inconsistency and folly of supporting the doctrine which will justify secession at any time. We prefer to think that those who have applied the secession theory to the railroad question have done so unmindful of its true import. It is probable that many of them have taken their cue from the Chicago *Times*, which has had a good deal to say about "creator" and "creature." But they must remember that the *Times* has always advocated the doctrine, and favored its application to the right of secession as well as the right of recalling privileges granted away in State charters. The *Times* was in open sympathy with the seceded States, and never missed an opportunity during the War to extend to them such comfort and aid as it dared to express. But, at that time, the farmers were all ranged on the other side, and denounced the Rebel sentiment of the *Times* as vigorously as they fought to put down the Rebel army. The *Times* is, therefore, only following out its native instinct in its present advocacy of the doctrine that "the creature can in no case be superior to the creator," but the farmers, in adopting it, would forswear the loyalty which prompted them to fight for the maintenance of the Federal Government. If the State is in all cases greater than that which it brings into being, then it is in all cases superior to the Federal Government, which was the product of State concessions. If the farmers hold this to be true, the danger may present itself at any time when they will be called upon to admit the right of every State to withdraw from the Union. To this danger must be added another, viz: the invalidity of all contracts at any time where the principal of the contracting parties may desire to abrogate the agreement. It is supreme folly for the farmers to expose themselves to these dangers when the highest Court in the State declares that the railroads, no matter what their charters may be, are prohibited under the common law from charging unreasonable rates or making unjust discriminations.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN IOWA.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention which met at Des Moines on the 7th inst., composed mainly of farmers and mechanics, will probably exert an important influence upon politics in Iowa. Like the Livingston County Convention in this State, the Des Moines Convention assumed an independent attitude, and made the preliminary arrangements for organizing a new party outside of the two existing parties, the steps taken in this direction being the adoption of a resolution to call a State Convention on the 13th of August, to nominate a county ticket, and to select delegates to a State Convention; a State Central Committee was also appointed. The resolutions which were adopted sufficiently reveal the issues upon which the anti-monopolists will go into the next campaign. They declare that they will support no man for office who is not in full accordance with their principles; that class legislation is subversive of Republican principles; that "the doctrine of vested rights under which railroads claim exemption from legislative control cannot exist without infringing on the rights of people generally"; and that the giving of salaries to officers disproportionate to the financial returns of labor in industrial pursuits should be stopped. The resolutions close with an emphatic condemnation of the Congressional-salary steal and of the action of the President in signing the bill, and they demand its repeal.

Most of these resolutions touch upon questions which are of pressing importance, and involve reforms which are proper issues in a political campaign. In altering the relations now existing between the railroads and the Legislature, however, the anti-monopolists should take care lest the remedy prove worse than the disease. The Legislature of Illinois has passed a law making railway charges proportionate to distances. Some of the roads which it affects run to the Mississippi River, connecting with Iowa roads which were built with special reference to Chicago and other Eastern markets. Say that the rate of charges in this State is 5 cents for 50 miles, then it will be 10 cents for 100 miles, 15 cents for 150 miles, and so on. Now, if the Legislature of Iowa adopts a similar line of policy, what will be the result? The rates of freight will be so increased that it will be absolutely impossible to move freight from the centre of Iowa to Chicago, or any Eastern point, or to receive goods in return. The further west from the centre the freight is to be shipped the worse off will the shippers be. By such an insane policy, Iowa would literally fence herself off from any market at all. A very large proportion of her producers would be unable to raise anything except for local consumption. Real estate would depreciate fully one-half, and the great cattle and corn raisers in Western and Central Iowa would find their occupation gone, and would discover that, in seeking to regulate railroads, they had literally regulated the business of production out of existence by cutting themselves off from a market.

But, the anti-monopolists will say, if we can't get to Chicago, we will go to St. Louis and Milwaukee. This is plausible; but there is an obstacle in the way. The Iowa roads were built chiefly with reference to Chicago and New York, not to St. Louis or Milwaukee. Practically, they have no communication with those cities. There are now five principal roads in Iowa, the Dubuque & Sioux City, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Southwestern, and the Burlington & Missouri River, with their respective branch roads or feeders, which are tributary to Chicago, New York, and Boston. These roads have cost twenty-five or thirty million dollars, and have required many years to construct. To open new and sufficient routes of communication with St. Louis and Milwaukee, which shall be able to accommodate the trade of Iowa, is impracticable, owing to the want of capital,—which will be in no haste to rush into a State where such doctrines prevail. But suppose that the trade is diverted to these two cities. The producers of Iowa now have the advantage of three competing cities. The competition would then be narrowed down to two, and this narrowing process would tell against the whole State, while a large part of Iowa would be destitute of a market altogether. Moreover, the trade diverted to St. Louis must get across the State of Illinois somehow in its course eastward, and must come in collision with the the Illinois *pro rata* law. From whatever standpoint this question is viewed, there can be but one conclusion. The regulation of the freight tariffs in proportion to distance would in Iowa be suicidal, and its only result would be to cut that State, or a large part of it, off from a market altogether. If, however, the anti-monopolists fancy that the railroads are infringing upon their rights, the Legislature has the remedy in its own hands, can apply it any time, and might have applied it long ago. One of its roads, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in accepting the land-grant, voluntarily conceded to the Legislature the right to control its freight tariffs. Here, therefore, is a case where there is no question of vested rights. The road is under the absolute control of the Legislature, and, if they want to test this matter of freights by statute, why don't they commence by regulating freights on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which they can do at any time without violating any vested rights? This would virtually regulate the tariffs on the other four roads, would satisfactorily test the whole matter in controversy, and would save a great deal of useless gabble.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In view of the fact that Chief Justice Lawrence, one of the ablest and most splendid jurists that can be found in the entire nation, has through a strange and short-sighted caprice of the people, been thrown aside to make room for a mediocre,—a man who is utterly and fearfully incompetent to discharge the duties of the high and responsible office of Judge of the Supreme Court, one may well express the apprehension that the system of selecting judicial officers by popular vote is, after all, a "fallacy." In other official positions, the accidental election of a botch or blockhead, although unfortunate, is not fatal. It is a mistake which carries no disastrous consequences with it. But to have an unqualified and an unfit person elevated to an office in which are to be settled the most delicate, abstruse and important questions that transpire among men, and States, and communities, and for the proper discharge of the duties of which peculiar and distinctive qualifications are essential, is a reproach to our popular form of government. We can only say that Illinois, by electing this "political bummer," this man Craig, over Chief Justice Lawrence, has lowered itself in the eyes of the world.—*Springfield Journal.*

—There is no denying the fact. It is the County-Seat decision which defeated Charles B. Lawrence. It was the opposition *in his own county* that proved his Waterloo. Had it not been for this, he would have been nominated at Princeton and elected without opposition.—*Knoxville Republican.*

—The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter is urged for the Conservative nomination for Governor of Virginia. It would be difficult to find a man more fitted for the position. But, while Grant is hob-nobbing with that ex-guerrilla and slayer of weary stragglers, Mosby, the Administration press will cry out against the conscientious and able Hunter as an ex-rebel.—*New York Sun.*

—According to the Springfield *Republican*, the principal reason for the failure of the State Management bill for the Hoosac Tunnel line, in the Massachusetts Legislature, was that the seeming majority for it was not sincere and earnest. That journal says: "It was rather a majority against the other plans of consolidation. There are but a few people yet, at least, whose advocacy of State railroad management is more than skin-deep. If Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Gov. Claflin had really believed in it, they would hardly have gone away, one to Vienna and the other to California, when the most favorable attempt to inaugurate the experiment in Massachusetts was pending."

—Intimations are given out in various quarters likely to be well informed, that Mr. Dawes is likely to resign his seat in Congress from this district, and that, consequently, among the elements of political interest and excitement this fall will be the choice of his successor. Why he is to resign is not so clearly intimated; but the supposition is a transference to the President's Cabinet, or to a first-class foreign mission—a supposition which the peculiar political tone of Mr. Dawes' Greenfield Decoration-Day address is thought by the people who affect to be wise above their generation, to greatly support.—*Springfield Republican.*

—It [the Walworth parricide] is tinctured with that strange notion of masculine chivalry which erects women into something resembling divinity, and punishes discourtesy to her as sacrilege. There's a something indefinable about this maudlin sentimentalism that throws a glow of heroism round the murder that is done under its influence. It's the fashion of the time to hold woman's comfort, and ease, and her good name of such supreme account that human life weighed in the balance against it kicks the beam, and society is almost ready to justify any murder that has "a woman in the case." It may be that this fashion of chivalry has an elevating and ennobling influence; that such deference to the gentler sex is calculated to soften and refine the hardness and harshness natural to man; but we submit that it might stop somewhat short of murder. It ought not to be necessary to any woman's comfort or happiness to have a man killed in her behalf. Human life should not be held quite so cheaply.—*New York Tribune.*

—The effort to turn public sympathy in favor of the young parricide is already apparent. Every circumstance is exaggerated to magnify the provocation, as if the purpose were to obtain beforehand a public verdict justifying the homicide. The truth is that no conceivable circumstances less than imminent danger of deadly violence can justify the crime young Walworth committed. Unfortunately for such a hypothesis, he has himself given conclusive evidence of the malice which prompted the crime.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—We see no escape for young Walworth. By confession he fired with malice. By another confession he thought he saw his father put his hand to his pocket. That plea is made one time too many. It might have done for Stokes, but it never could be used but once. Putting one's hand to his pocket does not constitute an assault on another person in the same room. Much as we carry revolvers, they are not frequent enough to justify such a ruling. Pockets are common, and men cannot go about their business or conduct their conversations with their palms held aloft. And if, in a moment of epizootic agony, one should thoughtlessly make a dash for his kerchief, must his life pay the forfeit? The young murderer has friends of influence and wealth, but, in the angry mood of public opinion, even these will be a misfortune to him.—*Springfield Republican.*

Gilmore in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Gilmore's band appeared before a large and cultivated audience this evening, at the Academy of Music, divested of the auxiliary forces made necessary as an adjunct of the Chicago Jubilee, and appearing with their own members only. They gave one of the most brilliant concerts ever given in this city, and it is safe to say that Milwaukee has heard the finest efforts of Mr. Gilmore and his celebrated band in the West. The audience were enthusiastic in their demonstrations, demanding encores of Mr. Arbuckle and several other solos, and applauding each and every piece, in itself a gem, to the very echo.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamers Wisconsin and Oceanic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamer Egypt, from Liverpool.

LITERATURE.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

With the event still fresh in our sympathy, of the death, at Avignon, of "one of the foremost thinkers and statesmen of modern times,"—a man whose exquisite personal worth, with its story of devoted affections, has furnished the poetic counterpoise of his Gradgrind philosophy,—nothing can be regarded with indifference that has any vital connection with the life-work of John Stuart Mill. At this moment, when a general interest is excited, and closer attention is directed to his views, there appears among the new publications an earnest opposition to the political doctrine of Mr. Mill, and its espousal by party creed, from the pen of an English jurist, and litterateur: "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," by James Fitz-james Stephen. This volume, planned in India, and resulting, as the author states in his prefatory dedication, from the reflections of many years, found strong confirmation of its arguments in an Indian experience. "The commonplaces," he writes, "and the vein of sentiment, at which it is leveled, appeared peculiarly false and poor as I read the European newspapers of 1870-1, at the headquarters of the Government of India."

The reflections are the offspring of a mind intent upon watching the actual process of inculcation in the extension of political principles, and ardently interested in practical tests of questions upon which depend the management and direction of human life. The motive of the book, as expressed in the close of the chapter upon Fraternity, is "to examine the doctrines hinted at rather than expressed by the phrase Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and to assert with respect to them these two propositions: First, that, in the present day, even those who use those words most rationally—that is to say, as the names of elements of social life which, like others, have their advantages and disadvantages according to time, place, and circumstances—have a disposition to exaggerate their advantages, and to deny the existence, or at any rate to underrate the importance, of their disadvantages. Next, that, whatever significance be attached to them, these words are ill-adapted to be the creed of a religion; that the things which they denote are not ends in themselves; and that, when used collectively, the words do not typify, however vaguely, any state of society which a reasonable man ought to regard with enthusiasm or self-devotion."

The order followed in this examination, which is conducted vigorously and with thorough earnestness, is: The distinction between the Temporal and Spiritual Power; the doctrine of Liberty in its application to Morals; Equality; Fraternity; and, in conclusion, a summary of the doctrines contended for, thrown into a positive form, and conducted courageously to their ultimatum. A note on Utilitarianism closes the volume.

Throughout the whole discussion liberal quotations are made from the writings of Mr. Mill; and their vulnerability is essayed with unaffected directness. Few figures of speech are used; occasionally, however, a metaphor is employed in the heat of attack; as when Mr. Stephen declares, in his chapter on Liberty in Relation to Morals:

> The Brahmins, it is said, being impressed with the importance of cattle to agriculture, taught people to regard the bull as a holy beast. He must never be thwarted, even if he put his nose into a shop and ate the shop-keeper's grain. He must never be killed, even in mercy to himself. If he slips over a cliff and breaks his bones, and the vultures are picking out his eyes, he must be left to die. In several Indian towns, the British Government has sent half the holy bulls to Mohammedan butchers, and the other half to draw commissariat wagons. Many matters go better in consequence of this arrangement, and agriculture in particular goes no worse. Liberty is Mr. Mill's Brahminee bull.

In defining Humanity,—which, in Mr. Mill's theory, will, with the progress of civilization, acquire a dominant influence,—Mr. Stephen remarks, with a discrimination that will readily be accepted as just, in viewing a sentimental phase of this moral development: "It frequently means distaste for the present. He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, is peculiarly apt to suppose that he loves his distant cousin, whom he hath not seen, and never will see. Mr. Mill, for instance, never loses an opportunity of speaking with contempt of our present "wretched social arrangements," the low state of society, and the general pettiness of his contemporaries; but he looks forward to an age in which an all-embracing love of Humanity will regenerate the human race." Elsewhere Mr. Stephen remarks: "The great defect of Mr. Mill's later writings seems to me to be, that he has formed too favorable an estimate of human nature."

Altogether, Mr. Stephen's book is the toughest outgrowth of "old, hide-bound Toryism" that has appeared since Hobbe's Leviathan. He shows himself utterly unable to comprehend Mill's Essay on Liberty, and, as comprehension must precede refutation, he comes as far short of answering that noble treatise as the Church of Rome came short of answering the Copernican theory of the solar system.

(Holt & Williams, New York.)

"Monographs, Personal and Social," by Lord Houghton.

This volume comprises eight sketches, critical and biographical: Suleiman Pacha; Alexander von Humboldt at the Court of Berlin; Cardinal Wiseman; Walter Savage Landor; the Berrys; Harriet, Lady Ashburton; the Rev. Sydney Smith; the last days of Heinrich Heine.

The arrangement of these characters suggests something of the subtle management of light and shade which gives artistic charm to Lord Houghton's style. The strong lights and deep shadows belong to the central figure, Walter Savage Landor. A shade of melancholy tinges with mezzotint the daring and adventurous career of the chivalric and adventurous Suleiman Pacha, to whom, genial as he was to the last, "the wealthy repose in his luxurious palace on the banks of the Nile, and the general consideration acquired by his skill, vigor, and beneficence, were a poor compensation for a project which would have changed the face of the earth and the destiny of millions of men—the foundation of a great Arab Empire, which should be within the reach of all European civilization, and act as mediator between the Eastern and Western world." And the darkest shadow curtains with its gloom the lonely couch where, in "the last days of Heinrich Heine," the gay, sensuous, poetic humorist "lay on a pile of mattresses, his body so wasted that it seemed no bigger than a child under the sheet which covered him, the eyes closed, and the face altogether like the most painful and wasted 'Ecce Homo' ever painted by some old German painter."

So marked in these essays is Lord Houghton's masterly use of chiaroscuro, the Monographs are, in effect, monochromes. They are portraitures drawn in the magical alto-relievo of that grand and simple embodiment which made Titian exclaim, "The most beautiful colors are black and white." They have, too, the grace of interpretive isolation; the background of historical scenery is subordinated to the biography, and yet skillfully adjusted to soften the outline of the character, or render it severe, as truth compels the emphasis of likeness.

We have called Walter Savage Landor the central figure of the group. It is this portrait that the author most carefully elaborates; here, indeed, is a character where the contrasts of light and shade give both mystery and breadth. If space permitted, the essay should be copied entire; for to quote is to give segments of a picture where unity is chief.

> Thus nowhere, in the range of the English language, are the glory and happiness of moderation of mind more nobly preached and powerfully illustrated than in the writings of this most intemperate man; nowhere is the sacredness of the placid life more hallowed and honored than in the utterances of this tossed and troubled spirit; nowhere are heroism, and self-sacrifice, and forgiveness more eloquently adored than by this intense and fierce individuality, which seemed unable to forget for an instant its own claims, its own wrongs, its own fancied superiority over all its fellow men.
>
> In the matter of the affections, there is less discrepancy between his writings and his life. If a woman could have foreborne and swayed herself according to the vacillations of his temper, his whole character might have been modified, and his happiness saved in his own despite. It was a kind of pride with him that all children loved him. In his demeanor to his own, his tenderness was excessive. That his boy of 18 had not ceased to caress him, is spoken off as a delight he could not forget, by sending him to England under the care of the scholar he most respected.
>
> He was always drawing analogies between children and flowers; and there was no more fancy in the well-known lines:
>
> "And 'tis, and ever was, my wish and way
> To let all flowers live freely, and all die
> Whene'er their genius bids their souls depart,
> Among their kindred, in their native place,
> I never pluck the rose; the violet's head
> Hath shaken with my breath upon its bank,
> And not reproached me; the ever-sacred cup
> Of the pure lily hath been between my hands,
> Felt safe, unsoiled, nor lost one grain of gold."
>
> In his garden he would bend over the flowers with a sort of worship, but rarely touched one of them.
>
> The form which the notoriety of this sentiment took in the Florentine Legend was, that he had one day, after an imperfect dinner, thrown the cook out of the window, and, while the man was writhing with a broken limb, ejaculated, "Good God, I forgot the violets!"

(Holt & Williams, New York.)

"Protection Against Fire: and the Best Means of Putting Out Fires in Cities, Towns, and Villages; with Practical Suggestions for the Security of Life and Property." By Joseph Bird.

Nothing upon the subject of the devouring element, and its attack and conquest, could be written with more righteous conviction of instant importance, or more valiantly con amore. The motto of the book is, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." "We know," says Mr. Bird, who has been dilating upon the alarming increase of fires, "that fires are best managed if instantly attacked when small; yet we so arrange our fire-fighting systems that they cannot be thus attacked. We say, 'A stitch in time saves nine,' and then do not take the stitch. We say, 'Light blows kill the devil,' but don't strike the light blows; that 'A short horse is soon curried,' and wait until our fires are full-grown; that 'Delay makes the danger,' and then always delay."

The reform which Mr. Bird urges is the prevention of fires, by building dwelling-houses nearly as possible without wood, and stores and warehouses less high and really fire-proof; and by instituting a system by which fires may be instantly attacked.

In explicitly describing the reform needed in our mode of building, Mr. Bird points out the especial dangers of the Mansard-roofs as they are built in America, the imperfect elevators, and reckless use of wood-work. He contrasts with this imprudent style the safety obtained in European cities by use of tiles and plating; and quotes a letter from Mr. Hiram Powers upon the fire-proof architecture of Florence.

Many causes of fire, in ignorant use or disposal of dangerous substances, are warningly enumerated; and rules are given for preservation of life from fire, as, for instance: "If persons awake in the night and find the room filled with smoke, they should get out of bed and creep, with the face as near the floor as possible, to a door or window. A room may be so full of smoke as to suffocate any one standing up, and be perfectly safe to breathe in, a few inches from the floor."

Into an urgent appeal for the institution by legislative acts of a system by which fires shall be instantly attacked, and great conflagrations prevented, Mr. Bird throws all the energy and experience of a life-time. He advocates zealously the use of extinguishers and *small engines*, or *hand-pumps*; and suggests the necessity of making their use a matter of education, and their possession a matter of law.

He compares these small engines to small-arms in the hands of infantry, while the steam-engines constitue the artillery; and insists upon the greater efficacy of the former, for the reason that they may be made instantly available; and "It will soon be found that the best time to work at conflagrations will be when they are about three feet in diameter."

The arguments for prevention are very comprehensive; and are admirably supported by chapters upon Fire-Brigades; Systems, Old and New; Alarms; Telegraphic-Signals, etc. Illustrations are copious, both of courage and neglect; and examples are given of the value of prompt vigilance, as the action of Prince Albert in saving the Palace of Coburg. "Historic Fires" includes full accounts of the great fires of London, Chicago, Boston, and Constantinople; and an alarum is sounded in the ears of New York, of her danger to-day of a "conflagration to which those of Chicago and Boston would seem only as bonfires."

(Hurd & Houghton, New York.)

Public Laws of the United States.

Little, Brown & Co. have published their annual collection of the public laws of the United States of America. The last issue contains those passed at the third session of the Forty-second Congress, 1872-3, together with copies of all official proclamations, and of all treaties and postal conventions, carefully collated with the originals at Washington. This edition of the laws has the sanction of Congress, which has declared it to be competent evidence in all the courts and offices of the United States, of its acts.

Laws of Illinois.

The laws passed at the first session of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of this State have been published, in a volume of 200 pages, by the *Illinois Journal* Company, of Springfield. It embraces all the enactments, including the Appropriation acts, and is indexed.

WISE AGAIN.

The Irrepressible Henry Again Rushes into Print—Virginia Politics in a New Light.

Richmond, Va. (June 5), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Henry A. Wise publishes a four column letter in a Virginia paper to-day defining his political position. He arraigns both the political parties, but is very partial towards the negro. The conservative party proscribes the negro, while the radical party proscribes and enslaves the white man. He favors a programme of peace and principle, and strongly opposes conflict of any kind between whites and blacks. He insists that the United States Government, having destroyed the old State of Virginia and created two new States—East Virginia and West Virginia—is now responsible for the debts of both; that the State Government should assume the sovereign right of insurance of life and property to enable the State to meet the interest on her debt and diminish taxation; that the James River and Kanawha Canal should be built by National aid; that railroad monopolies and rings shall be prevented by penalties; that the rate of interest shall not exceed 6 per cent; that the system of public schools shall be better regulated; that assessments of property shall be ad valorem; the State revenue to be more punctually collected; and that more economy shall be observed in the public expenditures. The above principles, he says, are those of a large majority of the people of Virginia, who will combine to elect the best men to office without respect to parties. If their caucuses carry these principles into effect, and if the President of the United States will aid in promoting these measures, they will, without regard to the past, give to his administration for the future a just and generous support. He concludes as follows:

"I care not what intelligent man of integrity declares himself a candidate on these grounds, I will give him my vote for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia. If I thought I could succeed in opposition to both of the present organizations of the State, I would declare myself a candidate for the office of Governor immediately; but I am without a purse and without a press to contend with the two already banded to make nominations. I will not incur odium by running of electing the one or the other; but if either the Conservative or Republican Convention will abstain from nominating a candidate of its own, I will, as an independent candidate, oppose the nominee of the other. I care not which abstains or which nominates. If both conventions nominate, I will not be a candidate at all."

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.

Shocking Depravity—A Woman Prompts Her Son to Poison His Father—Lucifer Matches and Lead Filings the Materials Employed.

From the New York Herald, June 6.

A shocking instance of depravity was brought to the knowledge of the Brooklyn police yesterday. The case is one which involves a no less heinous offence than an attempt on the part of a boy of 11 years of age to poison his father. The instigator of the crime is Louisa Baugert, a German woman, 47 years of age. It appears that the complainant in the case, one Christian Baugert, who is a tailor by occupation and a resident of No. 161 Leonard street, E. D., has been separated from his wife for the past few months. The parties have two children—a girl of 15 years, who resided with her mother, and Charles Baugert, who lived with his father. Charles has, however, enjoyed the privilege of visiting his mother at her abode in Second street, between avenues A and B. Some weeks ago Christian felt that he was not quite as well as usual, and, getting no better, he began to suspect that he was being poisoned in some way or other. A day or two ago his suspicions became aroused concerning his son's officiousness in preparing tea and beer for him. On watching the affectionate youth he discovered him slyly dropping something into his coffee cup. The vessel was then carefully placed in front of "the old man," as "Charlie dear" was wont to call his paternal progenitor. Charlie walked out, and Christian shortly after withdrew to a chemist's and had the contents of the cup analyzed. On the bottom was found lead filings and the heads of Lucifer matches. The young scoundrel was arrested upon complaint of Baugert senior. He was arraigned before Justice Semler, and confessed that he had been dosing his father's beverages with lead filings and the tops of matches for several weeks past, and that he had done so at the instigation of his mother. Yesterday morning Mrs. Baugert was arrested and committed to jail to await examination.

SHANAHAN, WEST & MANNING.

Something New in Bankruptcy for Innocent Attorneys to Learn.

How Mr. Manning, an Attorney, Managed to Muddle the Affairs of Shanahan & West, and His Own.

He Compromises Their Affairs, Gets Them into Bankruptcy, and Himself Along.

Judge Blodgett Tells Some Interesting Facts as to Commercial Paper and Preferential Payments.

The trial of Shanahan, West & Manning, for bankruptcy, is one of the most important to the general public, as regards the issues raised, that has taken place in Chicago since the fire. Shanahan & West, trading above their means, but still doing a fairly large business, suspended the payment of their commercial paper, and were adjudged bankrupt, under circumstances which are familiar to most readers. Before the Court had investigated a tithe of the matters charged, a compromise was effected, by which proceedings were to have been abandoned.

Mr. Manning, a young attorney of this city, who has practised since the fire, and was formerly in the dry goods business, an intimate friend of West, was the gentleman who arranged this compromise. As compensation for doing so, he was to receive a portion of the moneys saved by the management,—for example, in consideration of his making himself and his property responsible to the creditors for the payment of seventy cents on the dollar of the firm's indebtedness, and obtaining leave for the latter to recommence business, he was to take charge of the daily receipts, and out of them pay the compromise notes, and from whatever remained keep his proportion of the 30 cents saved—the difference between the 70 cents paid and the dollar due. In accordance with this arrangement, he did give notes to several of the creditors on the basis of 70 cents on the dollar; Shanahan & West recommenced business; and Manning took the proceeds every night, crediting them to his own account. He paid only 10 per cent of the first installment of 20 per cent due upon the notes, however, thus allowing the arrangement made to fail, and the accounts showed that he appropriated $2,000 in cash and $800 in goods to his own use. These proceedings were then brought by Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie, instructed by creditors who held one of said notes, for the bankruptcy of said firm, including Manning as a partner.

Therefore, one of the points at issue was, whether the attorney who settled the first bankruptcy had, by receiving the moneys of the firm, and personally guaranteeing the payment of the debts, rendered the firm liable to bankruptcy for preferential payments, and himself liable as a partner to proceedings in bankruptcy brought against the firm and himself on the suspension of notes—"commercial paper,"—to which he was a party in common with the others. Although the Tenneys—experienced and sharp in the ways of bankruptcy—from the first insisted that the law on the point was well settled, yet the attention they showed to every detail of the fight, the well-known ability of Mr. Black, the counsel opposed to their counsel (Mr. Bentley, one of the ablest bankruptcy counsel of the West) and the multiplicity of points which he contrived to raise, demonstrated the importance of this legal struggle, respecting which the trumpet-toned *Times* has had so little to say.

The above statement of the case is a fair presentation of the facts elicited by the evidence on which the counsel relied, and we do not, therefore, need to recall the speeches of counsel, but proceed at once to the charge of the Court to the jury.

His Honor, after noticing the evidence adduced, and recounting the history of the entire proceedings in bankruptcy, proceeded to consider the acts charged in the present proceeding; first, the suspension of commercial paper; second, the payment of moneys to Manning with intent to give a preference, and also with intent to hinder and delay the creditors.

In order to establish the suspension of commercial paper, it must be chown that respondents were merchants, etc., and that paper given by them as merchants had not been paid for a period of 14 days after falling due. It had not been denied that the firm were merchants, but counsel for respondents insisted as a matter of law that the paper in question was not commercial paper, in that there was collateral security given therefor, whilst admitting that it was given in due course of business by respondents as merchants. It was proved that the notes were not paid at maturity, nor fourteen days thereafter.

The suspension of payment on commercial paper by a merchant is an act of bankruptcy. The Court did not think that the fact that a creditor holds security upon paper given by a merchant destroys its character as commercial paper. The creditor still has the right to the personal responsibility of the debtor. He may prove his claim in bankruptcy; may surrender his security, and rely solely on his dividend; or exhaust his security and take his dividend on the balance of the debt. The Court, therefore, charged the jury that the paper was commercial paper, given in due course of business of the firm, notwithstanding it was secured.

It was claimed by the respondents that they should not be adjudged bankrupt for the non-payment of their paper at maturity or 14 days thereafter, because, they claim and insist, they had an understanding at the time the paper was given that it might not be paid at maturity, and that further time should be given if the proceeds of sales did not enable them to meet the liability. It was a well settled principle that when parties attempt to reduce a contract to writing, the written contract furnishes the sole evidence of the agreement, and that a contract cannot rest partly in writing and partly in parole. The notes and composition deed, which are the only evidence of the agreement between respondents and their creditors, contain no provision for such an extension of time, and the jury must divest themselves of all idea of such agreement.

It was also contended that after the notes were made, and at or about the time they matured, respondents made a valid agreement for an extension of time. The law gives a commercial debtor, who has failed to meet his paper, fourteen days in which to pay or retire it, and if within that time he does either, or succeeds in extending it, no act of bankruptcy is consummated. But it is not enough that he should retire part of the paper, leaving a balance unpaid; he will not thus escape the consequence of his suspension, as regards such balance. The jury would decide on the evidence before them as a matter of fact, whether the creditors had consented to such extension of time.

If a creditor, on a proposition from his debtor, by his conduct leads him to believe that the proposition will be accepted, so as to throw him off his guard, the Court was not prepared to say that such creditor could take advantage of the failure to pay within fourteen days, or until a reasonable time had expired after negotiations closed. The evidence went to show that a proposition for extension had been made, and it was for the jury to find whether it had been accepted or not.

The respondents relied on the fact that they had mailed a letter, with note indorsed, which the creditor was, by their desire, to acknowledge by returning the old note, on which one-half had been paid. If the note had been received and retained, and a draft drawn and paid, it would have been an acceptance. The presumption is that matter sent by due course of mail reaches its destination; but it does not follow, because note and proposal come to hand, that the proposal was accepted. The jury would form their own conclusions as to whether the proposal was accepted or not.

As to the payments to Manning, a creditor, with intent to prefer, and also with intent to hinder and delay creditors, the Court did not consume much time in discussing the many points raised as to Manning's being in law a member of the firm. In law the firm consisted of Shanahan, West, and Manning. The fact that Manning was a guarantor fixed his liability on the paper, and identified him with all proceedings in bankruptcy in connection with that paper. The Court had already settled this principle, in a case in which Mr. Tenney, now present, had been engaged, and it was unnecessary to report the language of the ruling. The proof tended to show that the new firm of Shanahan, West & Manning became indebted to Manning for his services in obtaining the compromise of November, 1872, and that he has been paid a large amount on account of such indebtedness. To sustain the charge of preferential payments, the jury must be satisfied that it has been proved, that Manning was a creditor, that a payment is alleged has been made to him, that the firm was insolvent at the time of such payment, and that, in making such payment, it was their intention to give him a preference. When the natural and legal consequences of an act are to give a preference, the law will presume a preference to have been intended.

As to insolvency, the law requires a merchant to know the state of his pecuniary affairs, and the question for the jury to determine was, whether the firm did so in this instance. In conclusion, the Court requested the jury to state the specific charges on which they found, and the jury retired, with permission to seal their verdict and return it into court this morning.

THE HOPE OF ERIN.

A Meeting of Irishmen Proclaims It to Be Total Abstinence—An Effort Made to Organize a Common-Sense Temperance Society—Irishmen Cannot Aid the Germans in Their Lager-Beer War.

A meeting of Irish citizens favoring the cause of temperance in the city was held yesterday afternoon at Wahl's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, the object being the formation of a new temperance society, known as "Erin's Hope." The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Frank Kelly, Mr. Patrick McGreevy acting as Secretary.

Mr. John Sullivan explained the object of the meeting in a few words. He said the intention was to form a temperance organization, which should possess none of the routine of other societies, without the pageantry of regalia, parades, and the like; one which would commend itself to the workingmen by its simplicity, the only pledge required being abstinence from intoxicating liquor of all kinds, including lager-beer, and a general activity in the promotion of temperance among Irishmen. The association was likewise to combine the advantages of mutual life-insurance. The entrance fee was $1. Upon the death of a member a levy of $1 per capita was to be made, and handed over to the legal heirs of the deceased.

Mr. E. Ronayne said there was no question so intensely interesting to the Irish race as that of temperance. When he looked round the city and saw the thousands of hard-working Irishmen who, by honest industry, had accumulated a little money, and were rearing their young children in the fear of the Lord, he was satisfied that that they could not sympathize with any movement which gave the rum-seller personal liberty to deal out death and destruction on the Sabbath day. Any blow aimed at the sanctity of the Sabbath was a blow at the religion of the Irish. The Irish would never be found fraternizing with the Germans in such an unholy warfare.

Mr. J. D. O'Connor assailed beer from a sanitary standpoint, and claimed that there was more nourishment in a loaf of bread than in a hogshead of the best Bavarian beer. The liquor-dealers had gone mad in the extravagance of their demands, and now wanted to scatter disease and death on the Sabbath day. The remainder of his remarks were similar to those of the preceding speaker.

Mr. L. D. Britton bade his Irish fellow-citizens godspeed in their endeavor to reclaim fallen humanity. The hearts and souls of men had been aroused by the claims of the Germans, who would not only desecrate the Sabbath, but turn it into a day of debanchery.

Remarks of a similar, it might be said very similar, nature were made by J. W. Murphy, Henry W. Clark, and P. H. McLogan, after which several persons came forward and signed the call.

The meeting adjourned until Sunday next, at the same time and place.

HYDE PARK.

The Miscellaneous Business Transacted at the Last Meeting of the Village Trustees.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Friday afternoon, and the following bills were ordered to be paid: Geo. M. Bogue, $1,062.50; Wilks & Collins, $3.25; Chas. E. Pope, $125; Richard S. Thompson, $1,700; police roll, $685; Charnley Bros. & Co., $84.85; Charles Creighton, $100; John McCaffrey, $1,365.89; Andrew Wright, $125; H. B. Bogue, $380.40; Hyde Park Gas Co., $165.67; N. Durthick, $26.38; Beatty & Barker, $4,760.42; pay rolls on sundry improvements, $793.65; total, $11,378.01. A number of bills were presented and referred.

The following plat of a subdivision was approved: Resubdivision of the west 70 feet (including alley) of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Crooker & Ross' Subdivision of Lot 1, in Block 1, of Saltonstall & Russell's Subdivision of north ½ of northeast ¼ of southeast ¼ of Sec. 3, Township 38, North Range 14 E.

The remonstrance of the Rev. Robert W. Patterson against the construction of a sidewalk on Forty-third street was presented and referred. The petition of C. B. Nelson and thirty-five others, to have the price of liquor licenses fixed at not less than $500, was presented and referred. It was subsequently resolved that no liquor license be granted on and after the 1st of July next, except the applicant comply with all existing regulations, and pay into the Village Treasury $500.

Capt. George W. Binford's police report for May showed that forty-six arrests had been made. The amount of fines assessed was $635, and the amount collected, $400.

The fines of William Roche and Patrick Hassett, $100 each, for breaking into the Union Avenue Pound, were remitted.

The Hyde Park Gas Company and Beatty & Barker were permitted to arrange for the passage of a gas main through the Fifty-first street sewer at Madison avenue, without prejudice to the village of Hyde Park.

The Treasurer was excused from his expected report, on his statement that his books are yet in the hands of the Auditing Committee.

The Superintendent was authorized to sprinkle Hyde Park avenue, Oak and Forty-seventh streets when he deems it necessary, provided the residents pay one-half the expense to repair the crossings in Cleaverville, and to repair the crossings to the manholes in the Oak street sewer.

The Board then adjourned until next Saturday.

"BUSTED."

The *Sunday Times* announced yesterday that the series of scandalous articles known as "Walks Among the Churches" would be closed with the one printed in that issue, but neglected to furnish its readers with any reasonable excuse for terminating them before the tea-table slander of every church in the city had been retailed in a greatly exaggerated form. The public mind, however, can readily supply the deficiency. The fearlessness of the Rev. Dr. Sullivan in expelling from his church the man who blackmailed and calumniated the most respectable members of his congregation, and the general sentiment of approval which greeted his prompt and energetic treatment of the offender, convinced the managers of the *Times* that blackguardism is not quite so popular everywhere as it is in their own office. They have discovered that the better classes of Chicago people are firmly grounded in a religious faith of one kind or another, and will not tolerate anything that tends to bring Christianity into disrepute, and make it the subject of jibes and jeers of wicked men. Alarmed for its circulation list and advertising patronage, both of which have been decreasing rapidly of late, the *Times* has been compelled to give its falsifying pedestrian a rest. But the unfortunate young man should not be blamed for what he could not possibly help. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan does not blame him, because he knows that he was only the helpless medium through whom the blackguardism of others was circulated, and all the other people who have suffered from his dirty work should treat him in the same kindly spirit. He knew he was doing wrong, and fain would lead a life of average respectability, but poverty stared him in the face, and the malevolence went on. His fate has been a sad one, and should be a solemn warning to all young journalists. Since he commenced to walk among the churches and sneak into people's back-yards in order to overhear the tittle-tattle of the domestic circle, he has wasted away to a mere shadow. Already the hectic flush of consumption reddens his sunken cheeks, and his attenuated form is torn and wrenched by a hacking cough. His oldest friends have deserted him, and those who were once happy in his acquaintance now shun him as the true Irishman does the informer. The unhappy young man deserves the sincere sympathy of every Christian person, and will undoubtedly be rewarded with good and kind deeds for the evil he has done.

THE COURTS.

The Contest in Indiana as to the Liability of the "Republic" Stockholders.

Opinions Published—Bankruptcy, Criminal and General Notes.

When His Honor, Judge Drummond, overruled the demurrers in the Indiana suits brought by Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie against the Republic Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, THE TRIBUNE duly chronicled the fact. Next day, the *Times*, ever jealous and watchful of these columns, came out with the same fact, amplified, multiplied, and altogether more lovely. To give the apprentices of that sheet another chance, we now present, in a few words, the few points of the said ruling, condensed from a column or so of technicalities:

The proof made by the bankrupt was as to the defendants having become subscribers to the stock, the bankruptcy of the Company, the losses by the Chicago fire, and proceedings in court since. The main point of the defense was an objection as to the legality of the proceedings of the Board of Directors as to the increase of stock after the amendment of the charter. The finding of the Court on this point was that the Directors had repeatedly recognized and affirmed the increase of stock; that the subscribers had acquiesced in it, and afterwards taken part in the meetings of the company, voting for Directors, and receiving dividends; and that they were therefore estopped from now objecting to said increase of capital stock, which had been legalized, and to which no valid objection could at this late period be raised; that the demurrers must therefore be overruled; and the stockholders be held liable to pay the assessments already made.

Now let Tenney & Co. look out for an irruption of *Times* savages, wanting to know, you know.

OPINIONS PUBLISHED.

The following opinions are published in the current number of the *Legal News*:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Davis, J., constructing several provisions of the treaties with the Shawnee Indians, defining their rights in a certain reservation, and stating when such land was subject to the location of floats, and when liable to pre-emption.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Miller, J., in a case where the plaintiff claimed commissions on renewed premiums, and, to sustain his claim, offered to show the usage between insurance companies and their agents. The court held that local and limited usages and custom could not be introduced into an express contract which is reduced to writing, and expressed in writing neither technical nor ambiguous.

The opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, by Walton, J., holding that the maxim in law, that there are no fractions of a day, does not apply to proceedings in bankruptcy where the exact time when the event occurred is made certain by record. We believe this is the first case under the present bankrupt law involving the question whether the fractions of a day should be noticed in computing time. This opinion will undoubtedly be often cited.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Lawrence, C. J., holding that a railroad company is under obligation to leave every highway that it crosses in a safe condition for the use of the public.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Gillett, Cunningham & Co., Mr. Jenkins, on Saturday, sent out notices for a third general meeting of creditors, to take place before the Register on the 25th inst., at 2 p. m.

A number of final hearings and meetings were ordered, and a large number of unimportant orders made.

In the matter of Ira Y. Munn, the Nortons formally petitioned for discharge, and an order for hearing was entered for the 19th July next.

On stipulation filed, in the matter of the Riverside Improvement Company, an order dismissing all proceedings, and dissolving all injunctions, was made.

NOTIFICATION.

The reader of this column, who may look for any of the following matters in this issue, will find them printed in SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE: Klokke v. Wright (decision by Judge Tree on an information against the defendant of usurping the office of Police Commissioner); Childs & Co. (a bill for injunction connected with the Riverside Improvement Company and other companies); swindling a rich foreigner (bill of complaint filed in the United States Circuit Court); report of the dividend meeting of creditors of the Equitable Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, and the Lombard campaign suit.

They were published yesterday in order that the half dozen journalistic juveniles employed by the *Times* to get up a law report may have a chance to crib them for to-day's issue of that mud-slinger.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The Grand Jury returned four indictments yesterday.

Gus Miller was brought into court charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

One Ohlson was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of picking pockets.

NOTES.

Up to the end of April, in the Criminal Court, the Sheriff received 85 forfeited recognizances for execution, of which the following very unsatisfactory returns appear: Satisfied, 2; no part satisfied, 21; no property found, 1; set aside, 1; balance, no entry.

The Assignee of Peyton Chandler & Co., bankrupts, on Saturday reported to the Register for May, showing $26,295.06 receipts, $45.60 expenditure, and $26,249.46 balance in hand; and the Assignee of Frank R. Chandler, $15,113.69 receipts, $344.60 expenditure, and $14,769.09 in hand.

Lombard v. Charles B. Farwell and Others is the title of a suit found in our record to-day. Details were published yesterday. The printing of such things exclusively in THE TRIBUNE is the sort of law-romancing that causes the toiling and envious word-daubers of the *Times* to smash their unoffending pencils, and swear, and stamp, and call names.

The case of Sloan v. Cossett, which has been on trial before Judge Wood during the past week, was concluded on Saturday, when the jury, by arrangement, were ordered to deliver a sealed verdict.

On Saturday a decree of partition was entered in the case of the Lehmann estate. The scavengering case was up before Judge Williams on Saturday. The argument will probably close to-day.

The coal-mining case of Tucker v. Walker came up before Judge Tree on Saturday on a motion by defendant for a new trial, on the grounds that the damages awarded by the jury were excessive. The motion was overruled, when defendants prayed an appeal.

In Judge Booth's room, on Saturday, Gen. Stiles made a motion for a new trial in the case of Wright v. City of Chicago, in which plaintiff recovered damages, a short time since, for loss of a horse and wagon, through the alleged negligence of the city in the non-lighting of the Wells street bridge. The Court took the matter under advisement.

In the Superior Court, Eliza Ann Temple begins a suit against Nathaniel S. Higgins, A. L. Cook, Edward G. Hasinger, Edward Tague, and Moses D. Temple, for the establishment and confirmation of her title to the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 16, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M., and numbered 39 on the plat of the School Trustees of said township.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Olof Johansson v. Stephen Stephenson; bill for relief, etc.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,233 to 6—Appeal. 7,237—Charles B. Forrest v. A. Keysser and John Nehelmesser; assumpsit, $200. 7,238 to 7,241—Appeal. 7,242—Eason T. Wright v. Emery E. Childs. 7,243 to 7,250—Appeal. 7,251—Julius D. Roberts v. Nathaniel S. Grow and Benjamin E. Gallup; petition for mechanic's lien on the Bishop Court Hotel and site, $1,189.42.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,629—Suppressed for service. 43,630—Sarah v. William Edwards; divorce. 43,631—Alpheus J. v. Emily D. Hays; divorce, on ground of desertion and adultery. 43,632—Divorce, on ground of desertion. 43,633—Frank Lumbard v. Charles B. Farwell, Daniel Shephard, Jonathan Y. Scammon, James P. Root, S. A. Irwin, John W. Bunn, George W. Parker, John Stilwell, and D. A. Pope; assumpsit, $10,000. 43,634—C. H. Beckwith et al. v. Moses and Levi M. Ames; assumpsit, $350. 43,635—Same v. Margaret L. Strauss; same, $260. 43,636—Same v. Julius Gross; same, $200. 43,637—Eliza Ann Temple v. Nathan S. Higgins et al.; bill to declare and confirm title. 43,638—Thomas Severn v. John A. Hunter and William B. Page; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,639—43,640—Appeals. 43,641—C. H. Swain et al. v. Horn and Pwomily; confession of judgment, $110. 43,642—Michael Byrne et al. v. Charles Tobey; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,643—Suppressed for service.

PERSONAL.

Orlando H. Moore, United States Army, is at the Gardner.

Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Henry M. Wild, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Grand Pacific. He will leave for Madison, Wis., this morning, to hold a term of court.

The Hon. C. C. Briggs, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

Gen. Fitz-Hugh Warren, of Iowa, is at the Gardner.

Capt. A. T. Kingman, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. G. Litchfield and E. M. Baker, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

W. T. Hughes, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, is in the city.

Prof. O. C. Marsh and the members of the Yale College scientific expedition, are at the Sherman. They leave for the West to-morrow.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: H. Harrington and family, Central City; A. G. Done, Boston; Thomas Pringle, Montreal; S. C. Ellis and family, Dixon; Simeon Smith, U. S. A.; Richard Chute and wife, Minnesota.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner, yesterday, were the following: Charles A. Mann, Utica; Thomas L. Higgins, New York; Henry B. Pettes, St. Louis; J. Hawley and wife, Detroit; F. F. Rogers, Cincinnati; Lane Lockwood, Sandusky; J. F. Wood, Columbus.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday, were the following: E. C. Smith, England; Ward Ames, Oswego; George L. Becker, St. Paul; Joseph W. Revere, Boston; C. M. Peck, New York; J. Cannon, St. Louis; H. L. Powers, New York; William Keiley, Texas; H. B. Parker, St. Louis; J. T. Ransen, Iowa; William Kennedy, Cincinnati; S. E. Cohen, Philadelphia.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

As Superintendent Washburn seems to be bound to put down Sunday base ball, it would be a delicate attention on his part to entrust the job to the "fly cops" of his force.

The alarm of fire from Box 276 was occasioned yesterday by the burning of some hay near a barn in the rear of No. 44 Carpenter street. The barn, which was occupied by Wright, Warren & Co., was damaged $10.

The store of H. Stowell, at No. 45 South Clark street, was broken into at a late hour last Saturday night. Only $45 worth of plunder rewarded the thieves for their loss of sleep.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last Saturday night, some highwayman surprised William Watts, at the corner of Jefferson and Hubbard streets, and, after knocking him down, robbed him of his pocket-book, containing $18, and a watch and chain valued at $35.

A still alarm was given the Little Giant Engine at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for a fire in a two-story building, No. 525 South Canal street, occupied by Ahron Bros. as a grocery store. Damage on building, $20; no insurance. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Luther Burly, No. 289 West Lake street, was entered by thieves. An entrance was obtained by forcing open a back door. The house was thoroughly ransacked, and $150 worth of property carried off. The robbery was not discovered until the perpetrators had departed.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* editorial: "The Jubilee at Chicago, designed to advertise one or two railroads and two or three hotels, seems to have been a success so far as crowd and noise were concerned. Judging from the Chicago papers the proportion of thieves to sight-seers was unduly great. The affair had about as much to do with music as an Indian corn-dance."

The body of an unknown man was found in the Chicago River, near the Lake street bridge, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by Isaac Eaton of the tug-boat Miller. Officer Condon took the body out of the water and sent it to the Morgue. It was that of a man of light complexion, light hair and moustache, dressed in black coat and vest, dark ribbed pants, and white shirt, and apparently 50 years old. No marks of violence were found upon his person. He seemed to be a German.

A meeting of representatives of the various military organizations in the city was held yesterday afternoon at Wahl's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, to take action relative to the erection of a monument to Col. Mulligan. Delegates were present from the Mulligan Zouaves, and the Twenty-third and Ninetieth Illinois Regiments. An informal discussion was indulged in, and the subject of a grand picnic mooted. Final arrangements will made on Wednesday, at the City Collector's office.

A bold theft was committed at the Barnes House, yesterday morning, by which Mr. W. S. Walton was robbed of $300 worth of jewelry, and $60 in currency. He was awakened about 7 o'clock by his room-mate arising. As the latter passed out of the apartment, he remarked to Walton that he had better lock the door after him, or he might find his valuables missing. Walton said "all right," but he turned over and went to sleep, leaving the door unlocked. About 11 o'clock, he awoke and found the door ajar. Fearing that some evil had befallen him, he arose hastily, and found that his gold watch and chain, his cuff-buttons, a diamond pin, and his wallet, containing $60 and a pass issued by the Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo to Chicago, were missing. On the back of the watch was engraved, "Presented to W. Scott Walton by his brother, W. J. Walton." Of course, after making this discovery, he closed the door. It should be added that Mr. Walton does not suspect his room-mate of the theft.

A strong effort is being made to arrange another match between Ubassy and Bessunger at the French game. Tom Foley is willing to back the former, and give odds of 300 points in 800; but there seems to be a misunderstanding about the gate receipts which cannot be got over very easily. Ubassy claims, and with considerable justice, too, that he cannot afford to give such odds unless two-thirds of the receipts are guaranteed to him in any event. His name draws more than two-thirds of the spectators, and he believes that he ought to derive some benefit from it. The Bessunger party are willing to play, but they want an equal share of the proceeds of ticket-selling, or will arrange the game so that the winner may take all the money. Ubassy will accept the latter proposition, but will play only 750 to 500. Now there is no need of all this wrangling. Mr. Rapp, Bessunger's backer, made money out of the other games, and as he cannot very well lose anything in the proposed match, he ought to take a little risk and concede something to the foreigner. If the game is amicably arranged, the billiard business will be considerably benefited, and the general public will think better of the professional players than ever before. A large number of people are anxious to see Ubassy in a longer game than he has yet played, and it depends entirely on Rapp whether they shall be satisfied or not.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Boston *Post* proprietors pay a little less than $80,000 for their new site on Milk street.

—The Railway Postal Service will soon be placed on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, from Sedalia to Denison.

—The new State Capitol of Iowa, at Des Moines, will require 14,000,000 brick,—all for inside work, exterior being entirely of stone.

—The Milwaukee Iron Company will make, during the year, at its works in that city, 47,000 tons of railroad iron. Last year it manufactured 35,000 tons, equivalent to $3,000,000.

—The parents of a Cincinnati young lady, whose intentions were suspected, removed all her wardrobe from her room, and left her only a robe de nuit; but in the dull waste and middle of the night, her Romeo arrived, carried her off just as she was, and an obliging clergyman did the business for them.

—Our townsman, N. P. Rines, drove over a snowdrift in the town of Springfield, two and a half miles this side of the old Stickney tavern, on the turnpike, yesterday, which was 77 feet long and 17 feet wide, and what is remarkable, an apple tree was in full blossom close by the side of the snow bank.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor, June* 3.

—Mary A. Ford, daughter of Daniel Ford, of Phenix, R. I., was found dead in her room on Sunday evening, with her mouth partly filled with snuff and a swab lying in her throat. It is inferred that she was rubbing her teeth with the snuff when she fell into a stupor, and the swab getting into her throat choked her to death.

—So rapid is the destruction of lobsters that it is predicted that the present generation of humans is the last that is to enjoy the luxury of this valuable shell-fish. Despite the statements that the supply is inexhaustible, any one who looks into a fish-market finds demonstration that the reverse is the fact; that the rapidly diminishing size of those caught points to their speedy extinction, unless the merciless slaughter is arrested.

—William Etchells, a fiend and blacksmith, at Dunkinfield, England, having lately first murdered his wife and nearly murdered one of his children, saved further trouble by killing himself. He is represented as having been a man of a most savage disposition, who took delight in torturing his children and maltreating his wife. One of his favorite amusements was to drop hot tallow on the bare skins of his children, dancing for joy at their cries of agony. Not a loving father certainly was William Etchells, but we mention him principally because it is further stated that he committed a murder in this country before going to England and was "wanted" here.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Will the East or the West Get the Lion's Share in Case of Cheap Transportation?—Some Other Things Besides Railroad Freights that Have Led to the Present Condition of Things—A More Diversified Industry—Caraway Seed—Butter and Cheese—Transactions of the State Horticultural Society—The Proper Time to Cut Hay—Corn-Culture—Look after the Corn-Cribs.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

JUNE 7, 1873.

The question of cheap transportation is one in which the East, as well as the West, has a deep interest. The East was the first to demand cheaper transportation for the agricultural staples grown at the West. It claimed that the lowering of freight would to that extent lower the prices of these commodities. The Western farmers now make the same demands, holding that the result would be so much added to the home-price of corn, beef, pork, and other large staples. These are the views at either end of the line, and the question comes up,

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Here is what the *New England Farmer* has to say on the subject:

FARMING AT THE EAST AND WEST.

We publish in another column a letter from Iowa, in which the writer appeals to the Eastern world to come to the aid of Western farmers in their efforts to secure cheap transportation.

We are not sure that the interest of the whole of the "Eastern world" lies in the direction indicated by our correspondent. Western produce is already offered in our markets at prices with which New England farmers find themselves unable to compete, and many of us are at a loss to determine what crops can be raised with a profit on our old farms. Will a reduction of freights on agricultural produce benefit the Eastern farmer? The consumers of the East, however, commenced the agitation of the subject of cheaper freights before the producers of the West moved in the matter, but we suppose their purpose is to secure lower prices here rather than to advance prices at the West,—to reduce the cost of living for the benefit of manufacturers at the East, instead of augmenting the income of the Western farmer.

Possibly a reduction of freights may benefit both parties, but which will secure the lion's share will of course depend upon circumstances,—prominent among which are the relations of supply and demand.

It would be well to consider the question in all its varied aspects. So long as the prices in Liverpool control the prices of Western agricultural staples, so long will the Western farmer have the lion's share in the profits of low freights to the seaboard. But, if we depended on New England alone for our market, there is no doubt that the scales would be turned against us.

The same paper points to

OTHER CAUSES,

as follows:

We do not doubt that Western farmers have good cause of complaint against the exactions of railroads and other monopolies; but we are not entirely satisfied that these are the sole, or even the chief, causes of their grievances.

The Western country has been settled with wonderful rapidity during the past few years, and we presume that the development of manufacturing and other industrial interests has been outstripped by that of agriculture. With an unlimited area of virgin soil, and with an amount of labor-saving machinery and implements that has enabled one man to do the work that formerly required from two to ten men, is over-production an inadmissible conclusion? What else can be inferred from the prices in Eastern markets of some kinds of farm products; for instance, corn at 70 cents, or less, a bushel by the car-load; cattle at 3 cents a pound, live weight; and Indian meal and wheat-shorts at prices which put them in competition with our manure-heaps?

The "Western fever," also, in our opinion, has been an active cause of the "great and fast-growing difficulties" of which our Iowa correspondent complains so earnestly. Immigration has been stimulated by all the means which land-speculators could devise. Not only individuals, but State boards and agricultural societies, have sent circulars and hand-books into all countries, containing the most attractive statements of the advantages of their particular localities; and, in many cases, these means have been backed by agents of good address and eloquent speech, who have been sent out to "compel men to come in." Probably no such amount of outside influence was ever brought to bear on the settlement of any other country.

In the Eastern portion of the United States, the new settlements encroached on the primitive forests gradually, and with some regard to social privileges and market conveniences; in the West, individuals wishing for "Government land" have pushed ahead into the wilderness or on to the prairie, with little regard to latitude or longitude, with a long road, and a hard one to travel, between their farms and markets,—between themselves and their neighbors. At the East, every pioneer's cabin was a manufactory,—the clothing and even the few implements required on a wooded farm were mostly home-made; at the West, the new settler must raise and send to market produce enough to pay for nearly all these things, in addition to the costly implements now deemed essential on Western farms. At the East, as domestic manufacturing declined, factories sprung up in the immediate vicinity of these households, and a better demand for the products of the field enabled farmers to pay for the articles formerly manufactured at the fireside; while, at the West, the farm and the factory are, as yet, far apart, and transportation from one to the other has become the most prominent question of the times.

This is a very fair and correct view of the situation; to which we may add a general thieving in all high places, until the State and local taxes become enormous. We may well begin to look for other leaks than high freights.

HIGH FARES

do little damage to the farmer, and it is really a matter of indifference to him whether the fare is 3 or 6 cents a mile, as he has little need of travel so far as his business is concerned; but such fares as tend to keep him at home are damaging to the railroads that persist in making the rates so high or to drive off or prevent traveling. There is a short road running from Paris to Decatur, that charges 3 cents a mile, and everybody rides, and the cars are daily filled, and yet the route is through a strictly agricultural section.

Cheap freights to the sea-board are what the West needs, in order to compete in the British market with the product of Northern Europe. In the days of hand-labor there was some reason for talking about a home-demand for the surplus products of rural labor; but, with improved machinery, that has less weight, and we must seek a broader market. One of the solutions of this state of things is the introduction of

A MORE DIVERSIFIED HUSBANDRY.

There are many things that we now purchase that should be produced at home. Some of these are limited in demand, yet all of them make an aggregate of no small importance. I will select, as a sample,

CANARY-SEED.

This seed is grown mainly along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and costs there about $1 a bushel, to which is added $1 for duty. To this is added inland freights, cartage, commission, and dealers' profit; and the wife or daughter, to feed her bird, must pay 15 cents a pound for it, or at the rate of $9 a bushel. Some years ago I cultivated 30 acres of this seed for some three years in succession; but, as the plant delights in a moist climate, the crop averaged only about three bushels to the acre. In a location suited to its growth, it would prove a profitable crop,—the west side of Michigan, or the peninsula of Green Bay, or perhaps in some of the low lands in the Middle States, or in Oregon.

OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

we may go on adding factory after factory, long before the local demand is supplied. After one goes south of Bloomington, if he would travel among the people of either village or homesteads, he will seldom find cheese on the table, and not always at points north; and then how many farmers in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska have a full supply of butter for the winter months? The truth is, that the Western farmer has to purchase too many things of foreign growth, to which heavy freight charges and profits are added.

The spinning-wheel, the hand-loom, and the knitting-needle will never come back to the farm, for their place has been supplied; but we need a broader field for the labor that is now supplying the market with a surplus of products, and thus bringing down the prices below the cost of production. The law of supply and demand is invariable in every department of life, and the surplus or shortage is the great arbiter of values.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"The Transactions for 1872" is just out of press and distributed to the members. It is a well-bound volume of over 300 pages, large octavo, and contains, in addition to the transactions of the State Society, those of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society. This is the seventeenth annual report. No one society in the State has had such a steady, useful influence as this. This has been in part due to State aid to the extent of $2,000 a year for the past seven years; but, strange to say, the so-called farmers and horticulturists of the Legislative Farmers' Club slaughtered a bill for the reorganization of the Society after it had passed the Senate. We do not think that a majority of the members of that wonderful Club knew enough about farming to make them unfit for other business, such as pettifogging, land-agents, selling sewing-machines or lightning-rods, etc. It is certain that they know little of the horticultural history of the State, and the moving power that has placed the State at the head of this industry, or they would not have pursued the course that strangled, for a time, this useful institution. Unless they repent, better men will fill their places, for there are yet long years of usefulness in the future for this Society; and in the future, as in the past, it will direct and educate the public mind in the higher art of culture, and the adornment of the farmer's home. The book is well bound. It is published by the Society in part by State aid, and may therefore be considered a State paper without the intervention of party politics or party manipulation. It is to be had of O. B. Galusha, Secretary, Morris, Ill., and sent free through the mail for $1. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies, and those who wish the work should not delay. The leading feature of the work is forest-tree planting.

THE MAKING OF HAY

is a subject that will soon be knocking at the door for admission, and must have attention. Just as soon as the heads are fully out, and before blooming, is the best time to cut, at least, if we have much to cut, no delay beyond that period should be permitted, unless the weather is really bad. Hay made this early in the season, and thoroughly cured, is worth nearly double that cut late in the season.

The crop is heavy, and, as corn will be of more value than hay, it is an object to get the hay all secured in the best condition and at the proper time. Hay that is cut this early will be of as much value for winter-feeding as shock-corn; and this should be another argument in favor of early cutting. If we wait until the grass is in full bloom, the blossoms will make it full of dust,—"hay-fog," as it is called,—and this is liable to give horses a bad cough, if it does not lead to the heaves. It is well known that prairie-slough hay makes good forage, if cut before the full growth is completed. I have a few acres of slough-land, that has been drained, that produces a large growth of "blue-joint" every year, say two tons to the acre, when about two-thirds grown; and this hay is always relished by stock of all kinds, and is especially valuable for horses, as there is no dust in it. I have no idea of changing this wild meadow to the cultivated grasses. In the early settlement of the country, the prairie-grass had a bad reputation, for the reason that it was cut too late in the season. Then it was seldom that the farmer cut his hay before September, and often in October.

The blue grass is ready to cut now; and for two weeks we have been soiling our teams with it, and find that it saves nearly half of the usual feeding of corn.

CORN-PLANTING IS PROGRESSING,

as fast as the weather will permit, and the crowding of the teams have developed the fact that the epizootic left its traces behind, and many teams show signs of weakening. Some farmers, who have adopted the plan of harrowing the corn before it pricks through, are out with the harrow, and find that it has a good effect in warming up the cold-ground, as it admits the warm air and the little sunshine that we have. Many farmers have given up all hopes of planting the low land, and will leave it out for summer fallow.

CRIBS OF CORN

that have been left open, or partially covered, are heating. Yesterday a farmer told me that he had 4,000 bushels in that condition that he had been compelled to shovel over, and to throw out the damaged corn, and put on additional covering. He said two weeks more of neglect would have placed it below any market-value, and he desired me to warn others who have been as careless. RURAL.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

Joseph H. Fore Assaults His Wife with a Hatchet—Resume of Fore's History and His Misdeeds—The Murder of Munson and the Remarkable Verdict.

From the St. Louis Globe, June 5.

A rumor became current upon the streets early yesterday afternoon to the effect that the notorious Joseph H. Ford had killed his wife with a hatchet, and so rapidly did the rumor gain credence that before it was fully circulated it received the addition that he had chopped her up into little bits with his little hatchet.

A *Globe* reporter was at once dispatched to ascertain the facts in the case, and, after diligent inquiry from the lady herself, found that the matter had been considerably exaggerated.

Fore returned to the city on Monday last from Vicksburg, where he has been for the past five weeks, and since that time has repeatedly sought an interview with his wife, which he succeeded in procuring yesterday.

Mrs. Alice Fore's statement is as follows: She says that since his return he has dogged her steps continually. That on Tuesday evening she came down with her mother, who was going to church, as far as the residence of Mr. M. A. Benjamin, on Washington avenue, near Eleventh street, and she (Mrs. Fore) remained there while her mother went to church, Mr. Benjamin and his family being old acquaintances of hers, and she being afraid to remain alone at her father's house, No. 1421 Christy avenue. That after she had been there for a short time it was discovered that her husband, Joseph H. Fore, was loitering about outside the premises evidently intent upon some mischief. Mr. Benjamin went out and held a conversation with Fore, who informed him that he had decided objections to his wife visiting his (Benjamin's) house. Benjamin replied that she was always welcome at his house as long as she behaved herself. That he was an old friend of herself and family, and that he knew her before her marriage with Fore. This did not seem to pacify Fore much, but he finally left, saying that Benjamin had better not accompany Mrs. Fore home. On the return of Mrs. Babcock (Mrs. Fore's mother), they proceeded home, and nothing more was heard of Fore until yesterday morning, when he made his appearance at Miss Cunningham's millinery establishment, on Fourth street, where his wife is learning the trade. Uuon his entrance, Mrs. Fore says she noticed he looked angry. He accosted her, and inquired if it was her determination to desert or leave him.

She replied that it was; that he had not supported her, and that she would never consent to live with him again. He then said: "If that is your determination, you will never leave the chair you are sitting upon." Upon uttering this threat he left the store, but returned in about half an hour, in a very sullen humor, and, taking a seat beside her, repeated his interrogation, and, upon a repetition of her intention to leave him, he caught her by the hand, and put his hand behind him, when she pulled away from him and started to run, saying that she was not going to remain to be killed by him. He then sat down again, she taking a position upon the other side of the table, hear which he was sitting. Finally Mrs. Fore and Alice Donelly, also an employe of the establishment, started from the store to go to dinner. They went to the Washington avenue car stand, on Fifth and St. Charles streets, where they intended taking a car, but Fore, who insisted on accompanying them, objected to his wife's entering the car, when Miss Donelly concluded to take the conveyance, but Mrs. Fore begged of her not to do so, as she was afraid to remain alone with her husband. Finally they walked together up Washington avenue as far as Tenth street, when he told her that he was going to leave the city, and requested her to shake hands with him and bid him good-bye. She extended her right hand, which he grasped with his left, and with the right drew a hatchet and struck at her head. The first time he missed his aim, but with murder in his heart he repeated the blows, three times striking her with the hatchet, each time upon the head. At the third blow she fell into the gutter, at the same time vociferously crying murder. Fore, evidently satisfied that he had dispatched her, threw the hatchet into the street and started to run. Some gentleman, attracted by the cries of the wounded lady rushed after Fore, and, gathering a couple of stones, hurled them at him, but without serious effect. At this juncture, some men who were passing in a wagon jumped out and captured the would-be assassin, and a policeman appearing on the scene took charge of the culprit and deposited his worthless carcass in a cell of the Third District Station, where he was allowed time to ruminate on his misdeeds.

Mrs. Fore was picked up and taken across the street to the residence of Mr. Benjamin, near Eleventh street, where medical aid was summoned. The first physician prescribed "a little cold water," and pronounced the wounds not of a dangerous character. He did not give his name, but said that he had been a witness in the Fore-Beach murder case. Dr. P. S. O'Reilly was then sent for, and, upon arriving, proceeded to dress the wounds. He gave it as his opinion that the wounds would not result fatally, with proper care.

Mrs. Fore is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, of less than medium stature, prepossessing in appearance, and seemingly of a mild, quiet disposition.

It will be remembered that Joseph H. Fore received an unenviable notoriety through the newspapers at the time of his murder of Munson H. Beach about two years ago, and this last act will not militate to his advantage in the improvement of the character he has borne since. He is said to be a miserable, good-for-nothing monomaniac, and the community would be well rid of him. If he is crazy he should be sent to the asylum; but if, as many suppose, there is "method in his madness," then he is better fitted for the Penitentiary. Through the "emotional insanity" dodge he escaped his deserts on the gallows.

Five years ago he married his wife, then a charming young girl, but now failing rapidly in consequence of the ill-treatment received at the hands of the tormentor who should be her protector. Prior to his going South, five weeks since, he was being supported by the Church which he had joined ostensibly in good faith, though, as he is said afterwards to have declared, "to find out how many d—d hypocrites there were in the Church."

At one time Mr. Benjamin, the gentleman above referred to, befriended him in various ways, and had even taken him and his wife to his own home and kept them, while Fore, to repay his kindness, threatened to kill him.

His attempt to murder his wife would certainly have been successful, but for the fact that her hat and chignon broke the force of the blows. The hatchet was an old one and quite dull, and to these two circumstances may be attributed her lucky escape. Mrs. Fore will at least be confined to her room for a time in consequence of her wounds. In the fall she received, her wrist was badly injured.

The particulars of the murder of Munson Beach are still fresh in the public mind, and they have not yet forgotten the paltry plea upon which Fore was acquitted of that cold-blooded murder. To refresh the memory of those who may have forgotten the circumstances, we give place to the following recital of the facts:

On the night of July 27, 1871, Joseph H. Fore, who had then been separated from his wife for a few weeks, she having sought protection from her brother-in-law, Munson Beach, was passing the house where Beach resided, on Pine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, when he espied Beach sitting upon the front doorsteps. Fore had conceived a deadly antipathy toward Beach, attributing to him the occasion of the trouble between himself and wife, and, when opposite the front of No. 710, he deliberately drew a revolver from his pocket and fired upon Beach, inflicting a wound which finally resulted in his death. He fired a second shot which, however, did not take effect. He then ran into the alley between Seventh and Eighth streets, and, on the way, fired a third shot at a youth who was pursuing him. Fore wandered about all that night, and finally gave himself up to the police in Carondelet.

At the proposal of a preliminary examination in the Court of Criminal Correction, he waived an examination, was indicted by the Grand Jury, and had his trial in the Criminal Court, commencing on the 8th of April, 1872, and ending in his acquittal on the 14th of the same month.

A jury was chosen from a venire of eighty names, and he was by that jury acquitted on the plea of "emotional insanity." The following persons composed the jury: Louis Ganzhorn, Emile Hahn, John M. Collins, Oliver Quinette, Patrick Donahoe, Patrick Conlan, Joseph Bornpart, Louis M. Bornpart, Andreas Ruhl, John Zeigenhein, Samuel Corcoran, and Bernard Deickman.

There are now two cases pending in the Criminal Court against Fore, charging him with assault with intent to kill, and now the last straw has been heaped upon the camel's back, which may result in some punishment. "Emotional insanity" will hardly save him again.

At this time Fore is only 25 years of age, while his wife is but 21.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Foreign Indorsement of the Standard Tonic of America.

There seems to be no limit to the celebrity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every year the demand for it increases and the territorial area of its popularity expands. It has long been the standard tonic, and an approved remedy for epidemic disease in the Republics of South and Central America, in Brazil and the West Indies, and the British Colonies on this continent. More recently its merits have been appreciated at the antipodes, and it is now shipped in large quantities to Australia and Tasmania. The reason why it is making such extraordinary headway in remote regions as well as in America, are very simple and lie in a nutshell. It is a medicine suited to all peoples, all climates, and all ordinary disorders and disabilities. It prevents and cures malarious diseases, relieves indigestion, braces the nerves, improves the appetite, clears the brain, regulates the liver, arrests intermittent fever, strengthens the physique and invigorates the constitution.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York. Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, ann Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

Pure Vaccine Virus,

From the Heifer. Dr. J. R. FISHER & CO., 83 South Clark-st., propagate from the Beaugency stock, through selected Heifers, and respectfully ask PHYSICIANS to send for circulars, as the address of many of them cannot be obtained. Vaccination fee, $2. Dr. Fisher will personally attend the office from 3 to 6 p. m.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

DRESS GOODS

AT

INTERESTING PRICES.

Lot of Dress Linens at 12 1-2 cts., half price.

300 pcs Twilled Cashmeres, New Shades, 28 inches wide, 20 cts. yard, worth 40.

100 pcs handsome all-wool Cretonnes, elegant Shades, 55 cts., worth 85 cts.

Lot of Wide Japanese Stripes at 18 cts., heretofore 25 cts.

Large new assortment of Dress Goods on the cheap centre tables, at 18, 20, and 25 cts.

Silk and Wool Velours and Epinglines, new Spring Shades, 75 cts.; regular price, $1.25.

Handsome Lyons Roll Poplins, 75, 85, and $1.00, worth $1.00 to $1.75.

Extra quality Japanese Poplins, reduced to 25 cts., the best made.

Bargains in Japanese Silks from 40 cts up.

Bl'k Ground Striped Silks reduced to 65 cts

Bargains in Dark and Light Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00 and $1.25, just received.

CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS in the city.

Bargains in Black Grenadines.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

In Lots, Blocks, and Acres,

Seven hundred and forty acres, lying together, a choice property adjacent to the city, high and beautiful land, accessible by three new railway lines, and but a short drive from the business centre. Native groves, wide streets and boulevards. Six miles of front on a boulevard 200 feet wide. Eighteen miles of front on streets 100 feet wide. Can sell five hundred and fifty acres in one body, free of incumbrance, with perfect title, and only two conveyances between the United States and the present owner. This property promises a rapid and great increase of value, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms, with a good discount to buyers who pay all cash.

S. S. HAYES,

56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7.

The local money market, like that of New York, has shown an increasing supply of funds throughout the week. The banks, of course, maintain their rate of discount at 10 per cent, but many of them are unable to find employment for all their spare funds at that rate, and in some instances are offering money on call at 8 per cent. Some are moving their surplus of unemployed money to New York, where they get 4 per cent on current balances. Prime commercial paper sells in the street, readily, at 10 per cent, and accommodation paper made by speculators who are financially good, but who are not regularly settled in any mercantile business, sells at 12 to 15 per cent. Real estate paper also, secured by mortgages, and having six months or a year to run, sells at 12 to 15 per cent.

There is considerable movement of currency to the country, and particularly to the wheat regions of the Northwest, indicating the probability of increasing receipts of that grain.

It would seem that the increasing abundance of money would stimulate the demand for our local stocks: banks, horse-railways, etc., etc., which nearly all pay from 15 to 20 per cent per annum, but the great bulk of the money in the market at present seems to be offered for short investments.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$6,166,441.53	$658,964.86
Tuesday	6,111,567.40	539,290.43
Wednesday	4,417,834.43	393,700.64
Thursday	4,439,591.70	265,655.03
Friday	4,283,285.67	274,155.23
Saturday	3,918,514.37	369,961.25
Total	$29,287,236.10	$2,511,727.44
Corresponding week last year	27,033,579.20	2,749,259.10

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	137
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	142	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	128	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	122
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	104	...
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
Hide and Leather Bank	110	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	180
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	111	113
Elgin Watch Company	105	...
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	98	...
Traders' Ins. Co.	100	102

Sales—$10,000 Cook County National Bank at 105.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅞	117
5-20s of '64	116⅞	117
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	119⅝	120
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120⅝	120⅞
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅛	115⅜
Gold (full weight)	117⅞	118
Gold Coupons	117⅝	118
Gold Exchange	...	118⅛
Sterling Exchange	109⅛@110⅛	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99⅛	& int.
Cook County 7s	99⅛	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s war 1812	178	189
120s war 1812	136	143
160s not war 1812	176	187
120s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money was easy to-day at 7 to 3 per cent on call, and closed at 3 to 4 per cent.

Exchange was steady, with very little business, as usual on Saturdays.

Gold was weaker on the bank statement, and declined from 118 to 117¾, and then advanced to 118⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 3, 4½, and 2 per cent. Clearances, $54,073,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out in interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, $381,000. Customs receipts, $204,000.

Governments opened steady, and were firm at the close.

State bonds were very quiet at nominal prices.

The promised Pacific Mail report is made public. The amount of cash and bonds on hand is estimated at $309,680, but the company owes for supplies, etc., $289,000, leaving a net amount of $20,680. The cash in the hands of pursers and agents not included in the above is estimated at $135,876. Among the assets of the company are 500 shares of Panama stock, 2,865 shares of California dry-dock stock; $25,000 in call loans, due by Isaac Taylor since 1867; $840,000 notes of the Rowe Machine Co., and $1,150,000 coal, and $350,000 in other supplies. The steamers are put in without any valuation, but an appraisement by experts is promised at an early day.

The interest in stock speculation to-day centred chiefly in Pacific Mail and Ohios, and the changes in the remainder of the list were generally in sympathy with the vibrations in these shares. The bank statement imparted a firmer tone to the market for a time; but at the close there was a weak feeling, and, as a rule, prices were down to the lowest point of the day. Pacific Mail declined from 39 to 38⅜, rose to 40¼, and finally sold at 39¾@40. Ohio receded from 39⅝ to 38¼, rallied to 38⅞, and closed at 37¼, the lowest price of the week. The other changes were ⅛ to ½ per cent., alternately up and down. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, however, was stronger, and advanced from 105¼ to 106. Michigan Central was weak and declined to 99.

The specie shipments to-day were $1,844,797.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	Coupons '67	121⅞
5-20s of '62	117	Coupons '68	120⅞
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	120	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	78⅛	North Carolinas, new	15¾
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St Paul pfd	72⅛
Western Union	84⅛	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	40⅛	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛
Erie	61⅛	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	103⅛
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	...	Illinois Central	112⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28⅛
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	109	Del. Lack. & Western	105⅛
N. J. Central	106	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	54⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

Notwithstanding there has been some decrease in the volume of recorded transfers during the past week or two, we believe there is more activity in the real estate business than there was a month ago. The volume of transfers recorded is in fact only an index of the condition of the market a month previous, as it takes about that long to examine abstracts and complete the papers. One thing, however, is quite certain, viz.: That confidence in the continued growth in population, and the consequent continued increase in the value of real estate in and around this city, was never firmer than it is now. Independent of Jubilees, or anything of the sort, the summer always brings us a great many capitalists from the South who pass a portion of their summer holidays here and invariably make a great number of important purchases before they leave. As several magnificent new hotels are now open, Chicago will be able to offer inducements to these visitors to prolong their stay. The attractions also which this city will now afford in the way of fine drives around the parks and boulevards will undoubtedly exercise an influence in keeping strangers here longer than in any previous summer, and before fall will show their effect in increasing the volume of real estate business.

AUCTION SALES.

During the past ten days there has been an endeavor to revive the business of selling real estate by auction. Thus far the success has been only moderate, mainly, we think, due to special circumstances in each case that have interfered with that special auction, but not in any general character, unless it be the fact that the managers of the sales have not succeeded in making it generally known. A sale of lots which took place this week at Clyde, a station on the C., B., & Q. Railroad, between this city and Riverside, was moderately successful, in the fact that a considerable proportion of the property offered was sold at fair prices to legitimate buyers. The sale by Messrs. William A. Butters & Co., on Tuesday, the 3d instant, was not so successful. The property offered embraced some valuable centrally located residence property, which had to be withdrawn for want of satisfactory bids. A sale of lots on Humboldt Park and the adjoining boulevards, was held by Messrs. C. C. Thayer & Co., and, though it was not sufficiently advertised, it was moderately successful, and a total of thirty-two lots, situated on Milwaukee avenue, Humboldt boulevard, and other avenues, were sold.

The prices ranged from $14.50 to $22 per foot, which is considered a fair price, with the exception of the boulevard front property.

Lots fronting east on the boulevard 25x200 feet, sold for from $18 to $22 per foot, terms one-third cash and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent.

Lots fronting on Milwaukee avenue 25x125 feet, sold for from $14.50 to $22 per foot, on same terms.

A few lots on Mead avenue 25x186 feet, sold for $14.50 per foot.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE SOUTH PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

Any one who has driven around the South Parks and boulevards during the last three weeks will be agreeably surprised in the change made in the appearance of everything along the route during that time. At the entrance to the South Park from the Grand boulevard the roadways, which a month ago were narrow and rough, have been widened and made smooth. The whole north 40 acres of the park has been set with trees, walks have been laid out through the northern end of the park, and will soon afford pleasant strolls for pedestrians who get off the dummy train at Fifty-first street. About 30 acres of greensward have been made, partly by seeding and partly by sodding, in the grounds bordering these walks.

BAYARD AVENUE

is a continuation of the Grand boulevard through the park, but immediately on entering the park changes its name and character, and, instead of the arrow-like straightness of the boulevard, becomes a winding road, the general course of which is toward the southeast. This will be the first good driving road through the South Park. As yet it is in good driving condition for only about half-a-mile from the entrance to the park, but it is the intention of the Park Commissioners to extend it as rapidly as possible down the eastern side of the park, and through the midway "Plaisance" (which French name, by the by, our Western people are not likely to adopt as readily as they did the word boulevard) and thence across the South Shore Park to the beach about half-a-mile south of the Hyde Park Hotel. By Sept. 1, the Commissioners hope to have the whole of this route, and also a half-a-mile of the South Shore Drive completed, so that it will afford good passage for the carriages of pleasure seekers.

The greatest improvement, however, in all the south parks and boulevards, lately, will be seen in the so-called

"DREXEL" BOULEVARD,

which, by the way, is in fact not its permanent name, but only a temporary one until a better one can be found. Here the planting space between the two driveways has been beautifully finished up with greensward, through which are winding walks, bordered in some places with beds of geraniums, pinks, and other showy flowers now in bloom. More than a hundred fine forest trees have also been set out this spring in this planting space, and are distributed all the way from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-first street in a manner which does much credit to the taste of Mr. L. B. Sidway, of the Park Commission, on whom this task devolved by common consent of the Board.

The opening of

OAKWOOD BOULEVARD

to connect the Grand boulevard with "Drexel" boulevard is probably the greatest improvement the Park Commission have made in their whole system this spring. This is now 100 feet wide, and has one good carriage-road its entire length. With the opening of this connecting link, the boulevards and park afford a continuous drive of nearly six miles from Thirty-fifth street down Grand boulevard, through the park, up "Drexel" boulevard, and west on Oakwood boulevard to Grand boulevard again. Over the whole distance the roads are smooth, and on either side the hand of art has smoothed the rough coat of nature just enough to make it pleasing to look at.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Much has been said about South Chicago and its importance as an objective point, toward which the city must inevitably reach out and finally consolidate to make the lake front a continuous line of improvements from the mouth of Chicago River to the mouth of Calumet River, and yet, notwithstanding all that has been said, we hardly think that our own citizens fully appreciate the fact that the Calumet harbor must soon take a portion of the increasing transportation business that is here transferred from railroads to vessels on the lakes, and vice versa. Manufacturers are, however, beginning to see the importance of this fact, and within the last six months no less than four large manufacturing establishments have been located there. The woolen mills of Messrs. Sinclair & Co. will be probably the largest in the West, and now employs 125 operatives. The establishment of a factory of woolen machinery and tools by Messrs. Kent, Baldwin & Co. will probably employ fifty operatives. The match factory and planing mill of Messrs. A. J. Griggs & Co. will employ probably fifty more. The Illinois Steam Forge Works, whose buildings are now being erected, will employ perhaps a hundred men. The Chicago Iron and Steel Company are also about to erect works. Messrs. Redfield & Sargent are erecting a building for the manufacture of grist-mill machinery. Besides these, we hear of a large carwheel manufacturing company having bought ground for works to be erected this summer. The extensive lumber enterprise of Messrs. Pardee, Cook & Blanchard, who expect to tow rafts of logs across Lake Michigan, from the Great Sauble River, of Michigan, and saw them up into lumber on the banks of Calumet River, has been described at length by THE TRIBUNE and other city papers.

The above mentioned establishments will, in all probability, all be in operation at South Chicago before fall, and by next spring will be employing not less than 1,000 operatives there. These with their families, and the population already there, bid fair to give South Chicago a population of 5,000 people within a year, even if no other manufacturing establishments than those above mentioned should be located there within that time. It is probable however that a good many other establishments of one kind or another will be drawn there within the year. The Company who own South Chicago and a vast extent of adjoining land are offering large inducements to manufacturers, and will undoubtedly induce a good many more to come.

With as attractive a point toward which to reach out it is reasonable to expect that the eleven miles of distance between the mouth of Chicago and Calumet Rivers will within a few years be a continuous line of streets and houses, and that Chicago, instead of having only one over-taxed outlet for vessels as now, will have two which will eventually be connected by a canal from Blue Island to the Stock Yards.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 7: City property, number of sales, 158; consideration, $902,183. North of city limits, number of sales, 10; consideration, $25,915. South of city limits, number of sales, 31; consideration, $306,458. West of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $34,000. Total sales, 203. Total consideration, $1,268,556.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,160	3,750	4,701	4,290
Wheat, bu	63,360	16,820	18,580	2,663
Corn, bu	161,975	287,550	136,768	166,230
Oats, bu	168,070	135,408	87,879	21,587
Rye, bu	4,661	2,471	1,514	1,260
Barley, bu	1,795	2,250		
Grass seed, lbs	34,800	680	4,338	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom-corn, lbs	17,500	24,000		
Cured meats, lbs	34,850	68,750	234,533	59,850
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls	67	14	145	34
Lard, lbs	11,370	17,910	39,600	127,750
Tallow, lbs	16,300	27,480	20,000	
Butter, lbs	77,860	21,480	12,950	38,000
Dressed hogs, No				
Live hogs, No	7,906	8,170	12,531	10,139
Cattle, No	2,983	3,373	2,736	3,199
Sheep, No	1,206	537		
Hides, lbs	49,298	67,350	94,177	79,450
Highwines, brls	272	232	7	319
Wool, lbs	327,017	271,138	11,835	42,488
Potatoes, bu	2,850	4,455	2,975	840
Lumber, m feet	5,553	2,667	2,988	1,440
Shingles, m	1,520	2,700	1,675	829
Lath, m	150	240	278	2,929
Salt, brls			675	724

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,766 bu wheat; 1,481 bu corn; 670 bu oats. Withdrawn for do during the week: 6,388 bu wheat; 15,106 bu corn; 18,092 bu oats; 3,028 bu rye; 2,187 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 119 cars wheat; 482 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu unmerchantable do, by canal; 132 cars oats; 9,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 11 cars rye. Total (744 cars), 338,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 7, 1873.	May 31, 1873.	June 8, 1872.
Flour, brls	44,389	49,122	27,134
Wheat, bu	333,620	329,060	131,455
Corn, bu	848,826	510,720	1,095,759
Oats, bu	909,822	512,580	952,698
Rye, bu	23,500	12,614	17,697
Barley, bu	12,755	16,000	18,125
Live hogs, No	69,290	51,573	65,344
Cattle, No	19,368	20,169	18,003
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,487	41,267	25,149
Wheat, bu	290,952	355,958	58,028
Corn, bu	1,001,770	816,572	1,920,381
Oats, bu	691,890	456,806	348,101
Rye, bu	7,537	40,725	15,858
Barley, bu	16,244	10,883	12,050
Live hogs, No	51,427	41,231	55,749
Cattle, No	15,458	17,772	14,435

There is now little doubt that the wheat market is cornered for this month, and it is probable, therefore, that much better prices will be realized for No. 2 spring wheat this month than during the remainder of the year; though it is possible that the corner may be run into July. It is not for us to advise country holders to rush in their wheat this month, because that would be in the interest of the shorts. But it is permissible to call attention to one thing. If owners of wheat in the country think it to be to their interest to send as much of it here during June as they possibly can, and sell in advance of its arrival, they should protect themselves by calling margins that will guard them against loss in case the corner should break. The corners in wheat and oats, of last year, broke before maturity, and caused great loss to parties who had grain on the way at the time, because they had not insisted on a pecuniary security; and the rules of the Board of Trade are now in much better shape than then in this respect, though far from being what they ought to be in regard to corners.

Some of the lumber brokers seem determined that common lumber shall not be quoted lower than $10.00 per 1,000 feet by the cargo, though it is notorious that many sales have been made at a much less price. What they hope to gain by the deception is not so apparent as the deception itself, as no one is cheated into buying at their quotations. It is a game that really turns out to be a losing one in the end, however much of advantage it may promise in the present.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, except wheat and oats, which were active. The receipts are larger than heretofore, and the shipping movement is falling off, making the grain markets largely artificial. The corner in wheat attracted the largest share of attention, drawing off operators from the other markets, and making some of them quite stagnant.

Quite an active business was doing in the different departments of the dry goods market, and the prices current earlier in the week were generally sustained. Groceries were not in urgent demand, though in comparison with the earlier days of the week the distribution was considerably larger, both of staple and side goods. In prices there were no quotable changes, the market ruling steady. The butter trade was quiet, with no material variation in prices. During the past few days the outward movement has been large, and at the moment the stocks in store are light. Sales of strictly choice yellow are easily effected at 20@24c, while the poorer sorts go slowly at 10@15c. The demand for grain bags was only fair, and prices were not particularly firm, at 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, 34c for Lewiston, and 32c for American. No new features were noticeable in the cheese, coal, canned goods, and fish markets, a moderate movement being witnessed at former quotations. Dried fruits remain dull, with prices generally easy. Hay was steady at yesterday's quotations. Hides and leather were quiet and unchanged. There was a liberal amount of trading in oils at 18½@19c for carbon, at $1.00@1.05 for linseed, 73c for extra lard, 87c for whale, and 56@57c for turpentine.

The lumber dealers report an active business at the yards. The local trade was good, and there has been a large number of country dealers in the city, who have been liberal purchasers. At the docks a moderate business was transacted at about former prices; good to choice boards and strips sold at $14.00@16.00, and common mixed cargoes at $9.35@10.00. Lath and shingles were unchanged. The demand for metals, nails, and tinners' stock was fair at present prices. Iron was moderately active and unchanged. The inquiry for building materials is fair for the season, and the supply is large. New brick are now being sold at $6.50@7.00 per m. Wool and hops were quiet and nominally unchanged. Broom-corn is in fair Eastern demand and firm at the quotations given. The stocks are getting low. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits met with a fair inquiry. Poultry was in moderate request, turkeys being a trifle lower and chickens at about Friday's prices. Eggs were plenty and easier.

Highwines were a shade more active at Friday's quotations, sales being reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull, and little better than nominal at a decline of 1c from Friday's rates, though there were but few vessels in port. Shippers held off, as there is but little inducement to ship at present prices. A total of three charters was reported, which will take out from this port 32,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu oats, and 23,000 bu rye. Sail rates to Buffalo were 6c for corn, and 6½c on wheat. Through rates to Boston were reported at 45c per 100 lbs.

Provisions were dull and unchanged, except that lard was a shade firmer, having partially recovered from the depression of yesterday. There was no demand, except for one or two lots of lard, the meats reported having been sold last evening. Live hogs were stronger, but not in consequence of a local demand, as the summer packing is reported to be stopped in consequence of the lack of demand for product. Summer killing has also been suspended at other Western points for the same reason. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.50@15.55; do seller July, $15.75@15.80; do seller August, $15.87½@16.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.30@8.35; do seller July, $8.47½@8.50; do seller August, $8.70@8.75; summer do, $7.80. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, seller July, at $15.85; 500 tcs lard, seller July, at $8.50; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8½c; 100,000 lbs do seller July at 8⅝c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending June 5, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 5.	1,940	1,528	653	229,000	1,229,979
Same week '72	1,849	3,541	1,949	672,000	592,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	193,020	171,908	65,554	28,496,414	151,974,742
Same time '71-'72	92,899	154,450	67,163	20,990,061	96,830,115

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 2 bxs; short rib, 50 bxs; short clear, 99 bxs; long clear, 192 bxs; long rib, 87 bxs; Cumberlands, — bxs; Stretfords, 193 bxs; Staffordshire, 4 bxs; South Staffordshire, 150 bxs; long hams, 270 bxs; Birmingham, 10 bxs; Irish cut, 65 bxs; bacon, 244 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 5 bxs; clear backs, 9 bxs; bellies, 9 bxs; Wiltshire, 25 bxs; beef hams, 175 brls; grease, 100 pkgs; tallow, 1,304 brls; pig tongues, 25; breakfast bacon, 270 bxs; middles, 10,804 pcs; rough sides, 17 bxs; rumps, 4; dried salted shoulders, 14,699 pcs.

Flour was very dull, and little better than nominal in an almost utter absence of orders. Shippers were out of the market. Prices were undoubtedly weak, but we can make no change in quotations. Bran was nominally steady. Sales were reported of 250 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.40; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 550 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.50, at mill. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	4.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.10	@ 4.50
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50

Wheat was very irregular and unsettled, but averaged about 3c higher than yesterday on wheat for this month's delivery, while the option for July was dragged up slightly in sympathy. It was simply a question of corner or no corner; principally the first. The impression has gained ground that the parties who are believed to be long to the extent of nearly two million bu on June wheat, have determined to force things as far as money can make them go. In proof of this, the fact was cited that those parties had refused to change round, or to sell differences, and had called margins yesterday afternoon to the extent of $250,000, though in some cases they had had to deposit $18 against every $10, the market being that much against the combination. There were other facts stated, and rumors started, which it is not necessary to detail; but, altogether, they set the shorts on the jump, and caused great excitement. The business done was chiefly in settlement of the June deal. Of course there was not much buying for shipment, as our No. 2 is worth but little more than $1.22½ to ship to New York now. There was, however, a liberal inquiry for the other grades, ostensibly for shipment; but the rise in prices suggested that the smut mills are being fixed up to help fill the shortage on No. 2 in the corner now pending. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.26, advanced to $1.27⅝, declined to $1.27¼, rose to $1.28½, then dropped almost like a shot to $1.26, when a prominent operator offered to sell "wheat that would settle with Murphey," as a great many thought the corner was breaking, and they rushed still further into the trap by selling more short. The market soon advanced to $1.27, then broke to $1.24½, when it was rumored that the facts in the case would be published on the morrow, and closed dull at $1.25. Seller July sold at $1.21½@1.24, closing at $1.22; seller August sold at $1.19@1.20 and seller the year at $1.12½, the latter closing nominal at $1.10@1.11. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.30. No. 3 spring closed nominal at $1.15, and rejected do at 97c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring (special bin) at $1.32; 800 bu do at $1.30; 21,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.28½; 2,800 bu do at $1.28⅜; 14,800 bu do at $1.28¼; 6,600 bu do at $1.28⅛; 26,400 bu do at $1.28; 800 bu do at $1.27⅞; 6,600 bu do at $1.27½; 4,400 bu do at $1.26½; 2,400 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 11,600 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 98½c; 4,400 bu do at 98c; 1,600 bu do at 97½c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.35. Total 111,000 bu.

Corn was quiet, but firm at an average advance of ½c per bu. The most deferred options were the firmest, being in most demand, while there was little done to buy cash lots, and shippers were very backward. Eastern markets were quoted strong, but the principal reason of the increased firmness here was that the recent drop brought out a good many buying orders, and holders were less anxious to sell, seeing that the recent rumors of hot corn prove to have been baseless, while the condition of the weather is very favorable for the keeping of corn henceforward. New York has been depressed by the receipt of corn there in bad order; but we have no reason to suppose that any of our No. 2 corn now in store will grow hot, though some of the more loosely inspected corn received last winter may have warmed up too much to suit the owners. The strength to-day was, however, largely in sympathy with wheat, as shown by the fact that corn declined at the close, when wheat fell off, in spite of a reported advance of 1c in New York. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35c, advanced to 35½c, and receded to 35c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 36½c. Seller July sold at 38@38⅜c, and seller August at 41¼@42c, both closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 27,600 bu No. 2 at 37c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 11,600 bu do at 36½c; 10,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 65,000 bu do at 35¼c; 25,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 35c; 10,000 bu do at 37c free on board; 5,200 bu rejected at 32½c; 25,600 bu do at 32c; 400 bu no grade at 28c; 1,600 bu do at 26c; 800 bu do at 25c. Total, 247,800 bu.

Oats were active and ½c higher, though in large supply, with small shipments in proportion to the receipts, and no reported advance in New York, while reports from the country promise a full crop. There was a good demand, probably brought out by sympathy with wheat and corn; but the market fell off, under free offerings on country account towards the close. Seller the month or regular sold at 28½@28⅝c, closing at 28½c; and seller July sold at 29⅞@30c, closing at 29⅝@29¾c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 28⅛c; 23,200 bu (part regular) at 28⅝c; 20,000 bu at 28⅜c; 30,000 at 28½c; 5,400 bu rejected at 25½c; 2,400 bu do at 25c; 2,400 do at 24⅞c; 6,000 bu do at 24½c; 4,800 bu by sample at 33c; 4,200 bu do at 32c. Total, 103,400 bu.

Rye was dull, and again 1c lower, in the absence of orders, as the receipts were more liberal. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 at 61c, and 800 bu by sample at 63c.

Barley was dull, and nominally unchanged, with no demand, and no offerings except by sample lots. We quote No. 2 at 68@73c; No. 3 at 59@63c; and rejected at 38@40c, the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu by sample at 70c, and 800 bu do at 65c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

EUREKA, Ill., June 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

From present prospects we in our part expect a heavy oat-crop this year, and our wheat is in splendid condition.

I have made some inquiry in regard to the acreage of oats sown this year compared with last season, and find about forty acres sown this year for one in 1872. Our grass is first-rate, and of old corn there is no end. The corn-crop with us this year, to say the worst of it, will be a three-quarter crop anyway.

I am still in the same notion I was when I wrote you last week. I would sell rather than buy for July and August at the present prices.

Although the Onarga gentleman thought I had an eye sore or something else then, I wonder if he can see by this time that there is some corn in the country. I have no doubt he finds men near him that did plant 150 to 200 acres in other years that went get out but little this season, and may be some none at all, as we have just such people here. I myself planted some years fifty or even 150 acres, and this year haven't got one-quarter of an acre planted, and others are in the same position, but this is an exception to the rule.

There are plenty who have the nerve to plant it, and now have it growing and looking well,—of course not as well as last year, and a good thing that it doesn't, or corn would not be worth over 15 cents.

The Onarga man thinks I must be short, and if I could see him and get from him 44 cents for July or 46 for August, the ruling prices then for corn, I would relieve all his doubts on that point by selling him all he could take at those prices, and I think when the trades were closed he is the one who would be short.

Yours truly, PRODUCER.

WOOL.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, write as follows:

The market stands to-day with very light stocks; prices are a shade lower than a month ago, and there is but little animation in trade. It is quite probable that with larger supplies in market, the range of prices would by this time have been somewhat lower. If this reasoning is correct, we may look for such a result to follow the arrival in market of any considerable amount of the new clip. In connection with this review of the subject, we may remark that circumstances are likely to favor, if not positively to produce, a comparatively steady market during the coming season. There will probably be a much smaller number of Eastern buyers at the opening. Wool will be left to take its natural course and drift into the hands of country dealers and store-keepers; thus while it will find its way into the seaboard markets in quantities sufficient to afford consumers a good and liberal selection, all will benefit from the absence of the usual excitement at clip time, and manufacturers will avoid the injudicious investment of money in the raw material so much in advance of its use, and also participate in the general advantage of escaping the fluctuations, consequent upon the disturbance of the natural and healthy marketing of a great staple.

It is the impression among moneyed men, that great caution should be used in making obligations which will mature in the fall, as is usually done by operators in wool; because the return of cool weather will be likely to bring with it the usual autumn financial stringency, affecting the value of staple which, from the day it leaves the sheep's back until it passes into consumption, is so close a representative of money.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate demand, and closed ⅛c lower than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.24½@1.25; seller the month closing at $1.24⅞, and $1.21½@1.21⅝ seller July closing at $1.21⅝. Corn was active and easier, closing at 34⅞@34¾c seller the month, 37⅞@38c seller July, and 41@41½c seller August. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.80, and 500 brls do at $15.85 seller July. Two propellers, names not mentioned, were taken for corn and oats to Buffalo on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged. We quote: 94 per cent proof at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.65@2.75; do mediums, $2.50@2.55; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—In the butter market there were no changes worthy of note. A liberal amount of trading was done on local and outside account at substantially the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Stocks are moderate, and the market may be quoted steady, as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 20@24c; medium to good, 17@19c; inferior to common, 10@15c.

BAGGING—A fair number of orders for grain bags were placed, but other grades in the list were neglected. Prices underwent no appreciable change, ruling comparatively steady, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BROOM CORN—Was in continued good demand and firm. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 5⅛@6c; do red tip, 3¼@4½c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The trade is fair for the season. New brick is now on the market and sales are being made at $6.50@7.00. Lime is a trifle lower, quoted at 80@85c in bulk. The supply of materials is ample, especially of common brick. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, 80@85c; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 50 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	15.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	45.00

CHEESE—The cheese trade continues fair at unchanged prices, though the tendency seems to be downward. Stocks are increasing. We quote: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices remain unchanged. The demand is extremely small, consumers holding off for a further decline. The last monthly sale of Scranton coal in New York showed an average advance over the preceding sale of 13c per ton. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $9.000; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Trade continues light. Flour barrel staves are in better supply and rather weak, though without quotable change: Pork barrels at $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@51c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $28.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Owing to liberal receipts prices were weak and unsettled. Sales of 185 cases at 13c, and 1,000 doz and 45 cases at 12½c were reported.

FEATHERS—Are very scarce. Below are the prices: Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 82@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was no perceptible improvement in the demand for this line of goods, and the feeling of weakness so long prevalent is still noticeable in most articles. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.40; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

FISH—Business continues good, and the market retains its firm tone. Saltwater fish are in scant supply, while lake descriptions are only in fair stock. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@6.87½; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.62½; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

GROCERIES—The situation of the grocery market was essentially the same as on the preceding days of the week, a further slight improvement in the demand being noticeable, and prices again ruling steady and uniform. Following are the quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do, short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do, prime, 9¼@9⅜c; do, fair, 8⅞@9¼c; common, 7¾@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 65@68c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—For apples the demand is light. Other fruits sell readily. Strawberries were in liberal supply and lower. Gooseberries were a trifle higher. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $3.00@5.00 per brl. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.50@10.00. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½c per quart. Strawberries, 18@30c. Cherries, 15@20c.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominal at 25@40c.

HAY—No improvement was perceptible in the demand for this staple, and the market remains quiet and easy. The receipts, though moderate, were quite equal to the demand. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.50@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were steady, as previously quoted. A fair amount of sales was accomplished at the annexed rates: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair. We again quote:

Iron	4 2-10@	4 4-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6⅛	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	rates
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—This market was without new features. A fair amount of local and interior orders were placed at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active, and the market steady for all materials. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.60; do, 20x28, $29.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c by car load, 7¾c.

NAILS—The demand for nails is very fair, and present rates are sustained. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do, $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were in fair request at the following prices: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—There was fair activity in the oil trade, and the prices current yesterday were fully maintained. We repeat our list: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra oil, 73c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@57c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were meeting with a liberal inquiry, and were steady at former rates. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG IRON—The demand was reported fair, with prices steady, as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@65.00; Tuscarora was $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Chickens were in tolerably fair local request at $4.25@4.50; spring do at $2.25@3.50. Turkeys were rather slow at 12½@15c. Sales include 25 coops chickens at $4.50; 14 coops do at $4.25; 2 coops (extra) spring at $3.50; 8 coops do at $2.75@3.00; 2 coops at $2.25@2.50.

POTATOES—Peachblows in car lots were selling at 38@42c, on track. New potatoes were in good request, and choice lots were very scarce. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 46c; 1 car do at 45c; 1 car mixed at 35c, delivered; 1 car at 38c, on track; 16 brls poor new at $4.00.

SEEDS—There was a slight inquiry for millet and Hungarian at former prices. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Sales include 25 bags Hungarian at $1.25; 25 bags do at $1.30; 18 bags millet at $1.00.

SALT—There was a fair inquiry at the annexed prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $2.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Were unchanged. A moderate movement was witnessed at the following range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was quiet and firm at former rates. Following are the quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in good request. Peas were higher. Prices for other varieties were a trifle off. We quote: Green corn at 35c per doz; peas, $1.25@1.75 per bu; string beans, $3.50@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.25 per doz; new onions, per brl, $5.00@6.00; spinach, $1.00@1.25 per brl; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 5@6c per lb; asparagus, 50@75c; pie-plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; cabbage, $1.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 25@30c per doz; carrots, 40@50c; Bermuda onions, $3.50@4.00 per box; tomatoes, $3.00.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. The stock of old wool is quite low, and prices are weak and favor buyers:

Tub, washed, extra medium	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to fair	[illegible]
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	37@40c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c
Burry wool 10@20c less	

Prices for new wool will probably be from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 7.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,050	12,430	685
Tuesday	3,825	15,429	914
Wednesday	3,529	15,979	1,158
Thursday	3,292	11,616	1,194
Friday	2,983	7,905	1,206
Saturday	1,900	2,300	...
Total	20,579	65,659	5,157
Last week	20,381	54,669	3,723
Week before last	17,805	48,575	5,421
Week ending May 17	22,070	72,723	4,000
Total, four weeks	80,835	241,626	18,301

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,029	5,576	...
Tuesday	1,403	8,135	...
Wednesday	1,663	11,162	...
Thursday	3,719	7,997	...
Friday	2,936	12,631	...
Total	12,750	45,401	...
Shipped last week	17,646	41,911	1,118

CATTLE—The past half-dozen days have witnessed a very pronounced change in the complexion of the cattle market. Instead of there being a surplus of good to choice fat steers of from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs average, as had been the case during the preceding three or four weeks, the supply of such has proved inadequate to satisfy the legitimate demands of shippers, while butchers' stuff, which for some time past has been scarce, is now in excessive supply. The effect upon prices, of the changed character of the supply, has been marked, the upper grades meeting with prompt sale at gradually advancing rates, while common and medium qualities accumulated from day to day, and steadily depreciated in value. The tone of advices from the seaboard has been favorable for the shipping interest, and, while the market has been devoid of excitement, steady activity has characterized it, so far at least as shipping grades were concerned, and prices have crept up a good 25c per 100 lbs. Common stock has been in good request on local account, but under a too liberal supply sales dragged heavily from the opening to the close, at an average reduction of 25c. Comparatively the demand for stock cattle was small, but there were buyers for all suitable offerings, and at tolerably full prices, or at $3.75@4.75 for common to good lots of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average. The offerings of Texas cattle were numerous, and, if we except choice corn-fed, which have sold well up to last week's prices, the market has favored buyers. The best were taken at $5.00@5.40, while the poorer sort sold down as low as $3.40@4.00. New milch-cows continue in fair request and in ample supply at $20.00@45.00 per head. Veal calves sell all the way from $3.00@3.25 for poor, to $5.00@5.50 for choice.

To-day fair activity characterized the demand for the different grades of cattle, and yesterday prices were uniformly well sustained. The receipts were somewhat larger than had been anticipated, but after the wants of buyers had been met only a few hundred (and they of the common sort) remained unsold. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.80
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.40

HOGS—An increase of 10,000 in the receipts completely broke down prices, the market rapidly declining until Thursday noon, when sales indicated an aggregate reduction of fully 75c per 100 lbs, $4.20 being the top of the market. Under the lighter receipts of yesterday and to-day the market assumed a firmer tone, and 15@20c of the decline has been recovered, closing rates being $4.00@4.35. The great bulk of the week's supply changed hands within a range of $4.00@4.25, though many sold below $4.00, while a few sales were effected early in the week at $4.75@4.85.

To-day trade was active and a firmer feeling obtained. The receipts were confined to some 2,300 head, and these, with most of the stale hogs, were disposed of at 5@10c advance on yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.00@4.10 for poor to common, at $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.25@4.35 for good to choice. Dealers look for a smaller supply next week, but they do not anticipate any decided advance in prices.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	311	$4.15	144	199	$4.30	131	204	$4.30
75	201	4.30	63	264	4.10	44	230	4.20
53	231	4.25	45	240	4.25	120	272	4.25
38	260	4.00	59	200	4.35	44	272	4.25
120	205	4.25	99	271	4.10	46	217	4.30
20	231	4.35	71	192	4.25	59	185	4.25
60	200	4.40	44	222	4.25	113	241	4.25
168	199	4.30	60	219	4.20	49	298	4.30
37	290	4.15	43	298	4.20	103	266	4.45
117	181	4.25	49	240	4.25	62	221	4.25
64	210	4.30	61	231	4.00	55	209	4.30

SHEEP—Have been in better demand, so that, notwithstanding a material increase in the receipts, there has been no very important change in prices. Shippers were out of the market, but local butchers and feeders have kept the pens well cleared of stock. We quote poor to common shorn sheep at $3.00@3.75, medium do at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice do at $4.50@5.00. Lambs are in demand at $1.50@3.50, according to quality.

LUMBER, ETC.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 7.

The offerings of lumber were liberal, and a fair business was transacted at about the same range of prices. Fair to choice boards and strips sold at $12.75@16.00, common at $10.00@10.50, and coarse mixed at $9.35. Pine stuff at $9.00@10.00. Lath were steady at $2.50, and shingles at $3.00. Pickets, $10.00; selects from Ludington sold at $25. We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Newhall, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common mixed at $11.00 for inch, and $10.00 for 2-inch. Cargo schr Wescott, from Muskegon, 75 m ft lumber at $13.50 for inch, and $10.00 for 2-inch; 50 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 120 m ft common mixed lumber at $10.50. Cargo schr Frontier City, from Ludington, 80 m ft selects at $25.00; 140 m ft mixed at $10.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 77,513 ft strips, 39,650 ft boards, at $12; 9,084 ft joist and scantling, 233 ft short lumber, at $10; 159,100 pcs lath at $2.50; 320 m A shingles at $3. Cargo barge Golden Harvest, from Grand Haven, 80 m ft common strips and boards at $10, and pickets at $10. Cargo schr Cecelia, from Grand Haven, 92,983 ft strips, 54,753 ft boards, 744 ft joist and scantling, and 364 ft short lumber, all at $14. Cargo of scow Harmonia, from South Haven, 60 m coarse mixed at $10. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Belle, from Manistee, 40 m timber at $12; 75 m joists and scantling at $9. Cargo schr Sea Gem, from Nephota, 95 m strips and boards at $12.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 90 m ft common strips and boards at $10.00; 2,900 flat pickets at $10.00; 1,100 square pickets at $12.00; 10 m lath at $2.50. Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, 95 m ft coarse mixed at $9.35; lath at $2.50. Sold by Ewer & Ashraan.

Cargo schr C. North, 91 m common strips and boards at $11.00. Sold by D. H. Jones & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.25; Oconto, $3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50@2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues active on both local and country account. There was no quotable change in prices except for common green lumber, which is now selling at $12.00. Cedar posts, lath, and shingles rule steady, and good cherry lumber firm. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	48.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	24.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.75	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.80	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARD WOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@...; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

The following is taken from the Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle*, June 4: By observing quotations it is apparent that lumber is to-day worth as much or more in Grand Rapids as in Chicago, and little or none of the product of Michigan, that is manufactured away from the lake shore, will seek a market westward, as the East and South afford an ample market at more remunerative prices. As the supply in the Eastern States is becoming exhausted, while the consumption of lumber is yearly increasing, it follows that much of the product of mills that formerly sent lumber to Chicago will no longer look in that direction for a market. As a consequence, the amount of lumber that will reach the Chicago market is not likely to increase with the demand that must come from the prairie States. This seeming to be the case, it also seems that the price of lumber must advance yearly. In comparison with former prices, the present figures for lumber may appear to buyers to be adequate, but the production of lumber is constantly becoming more expensive, by the enhancing price of stumpage and the greater distance logs have to be hauled to the streams, and the growing uncertainty of floatage in the smaller streams, caused by their more rapid rise and fall, in consequence, it is supposed, of the clearing of so large an area annually of the timber that once held the snows of winter till late in spring, and gradually feeding the streams so that they were available for several weeks for floating logs, which period is now much lessened.

During the next three months the amount to go forward to Chicago and Milwaukee from the lake shore ports is very large, and any material advance from present rates in the existing condition of the money market, is not to be expected.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 7.—The market this week opened briskly for farm dairies, and prices were better than last week, both for the lower grades and for extra. Skimmed sold for 9½c to 11½c, according to quality, and fair to extra brands went at 12c to 14½c. The delivery was about 800 boxes.

Factories were dull of sale, the views of holders being above those of buyers. The expectation among factorymen was that prices would reach 15½c, but dealers maintained that there was a loss on the high-priced cheese of the previous week, and that 14½c should be the top price. This block in the market lasted for a considerable time, but finally holders began to give way, and the sales were then active. We give the leading transactions as follows: Argusville, 14¼c; Avery & Ives, 14½c; Bates, 14¼c; Bethel, 14¼c; Canajoharie, 14¼c; Central Valley, 14¼c; Christman, 14¼c; Cold Brook, 14¼c; Cook & Ives, 14¼c; Crains's Corners, 14¼c; Countryman, 14½c; Dairy Hill, 14¼c; Dunkel, 14¼c; Eatonville, 14¼c; Empire Cheddar, 14¼c; Euphratine, 14¼c; Old Fairfield, 14¼c; Florida, 14¼c; Foster, 14¼c; Freeman, 14c; Henderson Home, 14¼c; J. D. Ives, 14¼c; Johnston's Cross Roads, 14¼c; Keys, 14¼c; George Ladue, 14¼c; Lotville, 14¼c; Manheim Turnpike, 14¼c; Manheim Centre, 14¼c; Manheim, 14¼c; Middleville, 14¼c; Newport, 14¼c; Newville Association, 14¼c; Norway, 14¼c; Oppenheim Union, 14¼c; Palmer Hollow, 14¼c; Palatine Union, 14¼c; Peck, 11¼c; Old Salisbury, 14¼c; Small's Bush, 15c; Smith Manufacturing Company, 14¼c; A. Smith & Co., 14¼c; Smith Creek, 14¼c; Snell's Bush, 14¼c; Snyder & Maxfield, 14¼c; Spruce, 14¼c; St. Johnsville, 14¼c; Stone Arabia, 14¼c; Valley, 12¼c; Van Epps, 14¼c; White Creek, 14¼c; Young, 14¼c; Zoller, 14¼c; North Fairfield, 15c. It will be seen that only four factories sold above 14¼c, and only two reached 15c.

The offerings of factories were estimated to be from 6,000 to 7,000 boxes, about 3,000 of which were sold. Some sent forward their goods on commission, and some refused to sell at the going rates, and will hold over until next week.

Butter is dwindling down in delivery to a "small thing." Ordinary in Welsh tubs sold at from 25c to 26c, and fine grass-make brought 28c for home use.

The weather in Herkimer is warm and pleasant, and a good shower of rain on Wednesday has improved grass, but it is still very dry, and grass is short.

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Room 21 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1873.

E. D. Gillis and H. Gould, under the firm name of Gillis & Gould, heretofore doing business in Flour and Feed in the Store No. 534 South Canal-st., have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said Gillis is to assume all debts and outstanding accounts against said firm, and pay the same. Said Gould is to assign all unpaid accounts due said firm to said Gillis, for his own use and benefit, except such as shall have been settled at this date between said Gillis and Gould.

E. D. GILLIS.
H. GOULD.

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WHO BURNED COLUMBIA.

Statement by the Officer Commanding the Union Brigade Which Guarded the City.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As it appears every wrong answer has been given to the conundrum, "Who fired Columbia?" (unless it be the one, "Because it couldn't climb a tree"), I propose to give you the true one.

The answer is contained in a half-dozen words; but, as a quite lengthy explanation would have to follow, I'll make the explanation first, and lead up to the answer,—keeping, like novelists, the interest intensified till the last moment.

An intensely bitter feeling was manifested by our troops from the moment they stepped on South Carolina soil. In no other seceded State (and we had soldiered in a all save Texas) was there any particularly ill feeling shown towards the inhabitants. But, from one end of the first-named State to the other, it might be truly said that our march was marked by "a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night."

My recollection is, that, outside of the town, not a house was left standing, unless occupied by negroes; and, from the dense clouds of smoke a few miles each to our right and left,—plainly defining the march of the columns advancing in parallel lines,—it seemed that the same destruction was following in the wake of those columns. One instance—I could give twenty—will illustrate and show the animus of the troops.

One evening, just at dusk, I had halted within three miles of camp, at a very fine mansion, where a strong guard had been posted by our advance. I had command of the rear-guard, and, up to this place, had picked up all the sick and all the stragglers. Fearing this house might meet the fate of all others, I sent everything ahead, and relieved the house-guard myself, and kept with it till we arrived inside our picket-line. About midnight my attention was called to a fire in the direction of that house; and, upon an investigation next morning, there was nothing left to mark the situation of that mansion save a heap of smouldering ashes. Although the men had marched twenty-seven miles that day, some of them added six more, in order to apply the torch to that house. Their dreams would have been troubled had that building remained as a monument of their oversight or neglect.

This remark would often be heard: "Here is where Treason began, and, by G—d! here is where it shall end!"

This feeling of hatred was intensified as we approached Columbia.

My brigade (Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps), composed of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Iowa Regiments, had marched and skirmished almost incessantly for the two days preceding the capture of that city. The night we reached the Saluda and Broad Rivers, we pushed over silently in canvas-bottom pontoon-boats, two miles above the city, laid on our arms till dawn, and then attacked, carrying everything before us.

The Mayor met us near the city, and made a formal "unconditional surrender." I had refused any other; but, upon his accepting, at once, promised protection for all private property.

As we entered one of the principal streets, the sidewalks were lined with negroes of every age, sex, and condition, holding in their arms vessels of every conceivable size and shape, filled with almost every conceivable kind of liquor. Here was an old white-wooled man, who, with a "Lord bress you, massa! try some dis," offered brandy from a gourd that had been filled from the bucket held in his hand. Others were offering wines, champagne, &c., from original packages, tin cups, crocks, etc. Officers were at once reminded that their men, considering their fatigue of the past few days, their sharp fight of the morning, their loss of sleep and food for the past twenty-four hours, were in no condition to drink much liquor.

The temptation offered was too great to withstand by all; and, in spite of strenuous efforts of officers, within thirty minutes a no inconsiderable number of my command were intoxicated. This had occurred during my absence to plant our national colors on the State-House, and I had returned in great haste, as Gen. Hampton's cavalry had attacked my advanced guard and threatened a charge on the brigade. Harsh measures had to be adopted at once, and those drunk were put under guard, and, so soon as the enemy had been compelled to retire, I at once had the entire brigade distributed through the city.

Up to this time no fires had occurred in any part of the city, save those of public buildings and quartermasters' stores, fired by the enemy the day before we entered, I think, but which fire had not extended, and did not extend, to any other part of the city. The streets in some places contained bales of cotton which had been cut open, and these caught fire twice or three times during the day; but these fires had been promptly put out by some of the firemen of the city, aided by a detail of soldiers under charge of an officer.

By this time, I realized how much too small my command of 2,200 men was to properly guard a city of 40,000 inhabitants, rich, almost beyond conception, in such stores as we coveted. In addition to their own,—more than ordinarily found anywhere,—Richmond and Charleston had sent for safe-keeping all their surplus.

I represented to Gen. Woods, commanding the division, how inadequate my command was to the task, particularly as this was the Capital of *South Carolina!* And, while he expressed himself as of my opinion, he could do nothing further than refer me to Gen. Logan, commanding the corps.

Logan expressed himself even more strongly than Woods had done, that my command was too small for the provost duty of Columbia; but said Howard's orders were one brigade must guard the city, and he could not change them.

I now had intimation that the Union officers released by us from the city prisons had formed a society, to which had been added many members from our soldiers and the negroes, and the object of which society was to burn Columbia.

Col. D. J. Palmer, commanding my regiment, the Seventy-fifth Iowa, and to whom I had intrusted the charge of the most dangerous part of the city, viz: that on the river and in "Cotton Town," confirmed my opinion that there was a plot to burn the city, by telling me several fires had started in his district; that he had succeeded in putting them out so far, but could not hold out much longer; and that in his opinion, the next one would fire the city.

The wind after sunset had increased in violence, and, about 9 o'clock, was blowing almost a hurricane from Col. Palmer's district right towards the heart of the city. All at once, fifteen or twenty flames, from as many different places along the river, shot up, and in ten minutes the fate of Columbia was settled.

Most of the officers, and many of the men, worked like heroes all night in saving property and life.

Gen. Sherman set the example, and often during the night I noticed him as hard at work as any private soldier or fireman.

By the next morning it was discovered the guard had been too small; and, although a square mile of the heart of the city had been burned out, and the men's appetite for revenge satiated, yet it was *then* considered that a division of troops was necessary for provost duty. My command was relieved to go into camp to rest and recruit, as the entire command was exhausted and worn out.

On our march from Columbia, one of the released Union officers noted above called on me, and stated, as he had heard rumors that I had fired the city, he wanted me to take his name and address, and, if necessary, use him, as his testimony would entirely exonerate me from such charges.

Prisoners were always treated well by their captors. "Johnny" and "Yank" vied in sharing, each with the other, his last piece of corn-dodger or ration of coffee. It was only when they were got into the hands of home-guards that they were maltreated. While it is true that a few noble Southern women visited the prisons in Columbia, and clandestinely gave our sick soldiers such little delicacies as a cup of tea, coffee, etc., yet it is no less true that some of the prisoners suffered more than one can write.

One soldier told me that, when in one of the prisons of that city, he had asked a woman for something to eat, as he was starving. For an answer, he said she spat in his face.

And now, "to return to the American Indian," the true answer to the conundrum is: Columbia was fired by an organization composed of Union officers released from the prisons the day of the capture of that city, Union soldiers, and negroes.

As many of my old command will read this, I hope they may drop me a line to say whether I have given an impartial statement or not, and to point out any errors I may have made.

GEO. A. STONE,
Ex-Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

ANIMAL PUTREFACTION.

A Reply to Mr. Siebel.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your last Sunday's issue, the article headed "Animal Putrefaction" proved conclusively, at least to its writer, the chemist in Otis Block, that the Bridgeport effluvia are not only not dangerous, but, on the contrary, very conducive to our health and well-being, as the robust scavengers, etc., amply testify. All those who are not chemists in Otis Block must have been astonished at the fallacies held by all the prejudiced scientists of the day, and so thoroughly refuted by the chemist aforesaid.

Being simply a layman, not versed in the mysteries of the caprylic, capronic, and butyric series,—the harmless result of packing and rendering-houses, according to Mr. Siebel,—I would like to be enlightened upon some points which that article leaves as clear as mouldy ink.

If, as is stated by that chemist, the products of rendering are volatile oils, condensable in coolers, why are they not condensed in the coolers which all the rendering-houses use by order of the Board of Health? These condensers having been tried now for several years without success the presumption is, that some of these volatile oils, fully conscious of their harmlessness and innocence, go forth free from the condensers to mingle, uncondensed, with the dangerous carbonic acid of our air, and to exert that mechanical action upon our noses equal to any "sweet-smelling flower or perfume." The question here occurs, whether the use of the imagination in this "scientific research" is legitimate. Surely, without a good deal of imagination the comparison could not be made, except to show the contrast. The class-books on chemistry state the elementary constituents of excrements as the same in kind as those of food. The relation of the two is the same as that of the odor of sweet-smelling flowers and the Bridgeport perfume. Carbon and nitrogen, so indispensable in our food, because they constitute a large portion of our body, are the elements of prussic acid, the most dangerous of poisons. Does our chemist see no difference between wheat flour and prussic acid, except the atoms of water which are present in the one and not in the other? Chemistry seems to contain some intricacies unknown in Otis Block.

Another mystery is the assertion that the volatile oils, ammonia, and other products are more healthy (vide all fat scavengers), than the dangerous nitrogen, carbonic acid, and oxide of our atmosphere; when the chemical catechism in the First Reader teaches that all gases possess the property of intermingling and diluting each other, so that the heavy carbonic acid will rise to the highest mountain-peak, and higher, and so be removed from our lungs; that it will be drank up and converted into wholesome oxygen by every leaf, every blade of grass, and every flower or tree; while the "condensable" volatile oils do not rise out of our way, but hover around our noses and lungs, like infinite compounds of musk and garlic and butyric acid, and other similar flagrantly fragrant perfumes, the odor of which is their greatest virtue, as it warns us of the pestilential sporules they carry with them, breeding small-pox, cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other longer-named and quicker-killing diseases.

Here I come to the third question disposed of in Otis Block, but not to my satisfaction, namely: Have these putrid gases, and sources and products of decomposition, nothing to do with the dread diseases named? It is true that only cholera can breed cholera, and only small-pox poison can breed small-pox, as a grain of wheat can produce wheat only. Should we place a grain of wheat upon a solid rock, we would have to wait probably a rather long time for a harvest. It would probably dry, shrivel up, for want of nourishment. But if we place it into a well-plowed field, into a pile of manure, into a hot-house, we shall soon find it to sprout, and grow, and spread out. How is it when the merest fraction of a grain or a sporule of cholera or small-pox is planted into a community the air of which is fertilized with garlic and musk-like emanations of putrid matter? Will it not multiply fruitfully in the well-manured soil? The subject of soil and nourishment Mr. Siebel has overlooked; but it does play some role.

Have you ever looked into a tank full of tank-stuff, or filled with blood, a day old, in our warm season? Blood, you will hear at Otis Block, is carbon, nitrogen, and water—pure water. Let a tank full of this, with the proper label of its elements, get twenty-four—nay, only three-hours old, in our hot weather, and a resurrection of the elementary particles, wonderful and fearful to behold, will take place. Myriads of black-eyed little monsters will be writhing the pleasure or pain of their existence. Chinese taste might speculate upon the mechanical action upon the stomach of these thousand of maggots, when slaughtered and cooked, as really being only the constituents of beef or pork; but we poor, uneducated people, whose tastes have not been cultured by scientific research, whose stomachs might yield to so slight a provocation, being spoiled by the use of vulgar beef or pork, think that there is, perhaps, a slight difference between the effect of beef in its fresh state and that after its transmigration into the bodies of maggots. Where do all these maggots come from? Certainly the air was not so thick with them, although it may have contained the seed for them, which grew and multiplied at the expense of and out of this decaying animal offal. If blood or tank-stuff is changeable so quickly into maggots, why not into cholera?

A chemist who was not at Otis Block, and who died lately, described, in his popular letter, on chemistry, a process he called eremacausis, according to which any organic substance capable of change underwent such a change as is induced in it by a certain fermentor cell; or, in other words, it matters less what the substance is which undergoes the change, than what excites it. If cholera-poison chances to come in contact with putrefying blood or other animal matter, a prolific yield of cholera will result; if small-pox-poison is planted in the same substances, a rich harvest of small-pox will pay for the effort; while fevers require no other manure for their cultivation. The name of this last chemist was Liebig.

The last question I have to ask is, whether the miasma and decaying substances really increase the strength and longevity of people occupied among it. The stock from which scavengers are made is usually strong and healthy when they enter upon their occupation. Looking for information, I have learned that their business hours are few, less than eight; that they enter upon their duty with a good charge of some alcoholic beverage inside and a "pocket pistol" in their pocket, so they can "stand it." For eighteen or twenty hours of the day they sleep, or pray at the shrine of Bacchus for strength for the next night's work, and discuss politics and other invigorating topics. Their mental excitement never reaches a high pitch, and the question arises, whether their mode of life outside of their occupation, or the latter, rounds off their forms. Their alcohol and tobacco-smoke are good disinfectants, and, whenever they get sick, they have a better chance to die easy, and without medical aid, than people who are not lucky enough to be scavengers. Should their occupation prove a very healthy one, we might soon establish here the Saratoga of the West, where, upon acres of decaying fertilizers, the feeble and the weak could regain strength by reposing upon soft couches of maggots, and suffering that mechanical effect which sweet-smelling flowers or perfumes exert.

In New Orleans and Memphis the cholera exists; in New York 'tis expected; in Russia it is found; and, before winter, some emigrant-ship will bring the seed to our well-manured atmosphere. Shall we be safe by carrying out the popular delusion (?) of disinfecting thoroughly; or shall we bury our families with the consolation: "This cholera came from far away, and not from the filth at home?" Beware of false prophets. H.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1873.

Mr. Chase and the John Brown Raid

From the New York Tribune.

Although Mr. Chase gave the office of Governor of Ohio a dignity and influence it never possessed until he assumed its duties, he held it during a period of comparative quiet. An instance which is given of his firmness and courage during the heated times of the John Brown raid is therfore the more interesting from the relief in which it stands. Before Brown had been executed, Gov. Wise, of Virginia, fearing, or pretending to fear, an invasion of armed men from Ohio to attempt a rescue of the prisoners, wrote Gov. Chase informing him of the expected movement, and warning him that "necessity may compel us to pursue invaders of our jurisdiction into yours." The reply of Gov. Chase is characteristic for its calmness and resolution, and is as follows:

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ult., postmarked [illegible], together with a copy of one of the same date addressed by you to the President, was received yesterday. No intelligence other than that contained in these letters has reached me of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convey no such information in respect to place or persons as is necessary to enable the authorities of this State, in the absence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be made to appear, either by evidence transmitted by you or otherwise, that unlawful combinations are being formed by any persons or at any place in Ohio for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her people, it will undoubtedly become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations and defeat their unlawful purposes; and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed.

I observe with regret an intimation in your letter that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue invaders of her jurisdiction into the territory of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstances will arise creating in their opinion such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State and escaping into this may be demanded and must be surrendered; and the people of this State will require from her authorities the punctual fulfillment of every obligation to the other members of the Union. They cannot consent, however, to the invasion of her territory by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

His Excellency Henry A. Wise, etc., etc., etc.

MINORITY-REPRESENTATION.

Letter from Mayor Medill.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 31, 1873.

Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Ohio Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR: You ask me whether the system of minority-representation adopted in Illinois operates to the satisfaction of our people?

I unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative. It proves in practice to be just what was promised and predicted in its behalf. The experiment is conceded to be quite successful, and is regarded as a great improvement on the old one-sided system of representation. It is far more popular now than it was a year ago, before the first election under it. Then there were doubts as to its practicability. Its opponents said the people would not be able to comprehend it, and that confusion would result at the polls, that bad men would slip into the Legislature by its means, that it would enable the minority to rule the majority, and that the interests of the people would be harmed or sacrificed.

Not one of these prognostications of evil has come to pass. The voters understand the new system without difficulty or much explanation, and discovered nothing abstruse or incomprehensible in it. They were quick to discern that it gave them increased power and liberty of action, and that the old and arbitrary restrictions in the freedom of the ballot were removed, and they will be slow to consent to yield back the cumulative vote or totality representation.

The new system commends itself as more democratic than the old. The whole mass of the people are now represented in the popular branch, instead of a mere majority as formerly. Every voter, whether a Democrat or Republican, has now the man of his choice in the Assembly to represent him. Neither party is now unrepresented in any district. The minority is no longer practically disfranchised, as was previously the case. The vote of the majority is not impaired or disturbed. The stronger party at the polls have control of the House, but the weaker one is represented in proportion to its strength. The unjust monopoly of representation is broken. Every Democratic district elected two Democrats and one Republican, and every Republican district two Republicans and one Democrat to the House. The exception to this rule only occurred when a candidate of the stronger party was unpopular, or that of the weaker party the fitter man to such a degree as to constrain enough of his opponents to vote for him to elect him. No party advantage was gained from these exceptional cases, because they were as numerous on one side as the other—gainer and loser balancing each other.

It was a noticeable fact that, taken as a whole, the so-called "minority members" were the ablest men. Several of the strongest and most conspicuous members were sent to the Assembly by the "plumping" vote of the minority, showing that the weaker party, as a rule, were more careful and conscientious in making selections of representatives than the majority side. This result was predicted by the friends of the new system when advocating its adoption before the people, but was hooted at as wholly improbable by its opponents, who now confess their errors and admit its verification.

Minority representation in Illinois has been demonstrated to be an actual reform—not a change merely, but an improvement in the science of popular government, and the people are pleased with the operation of the experiment, and intend to give it a fair and thorough trial. At first many were hostile to its adoption; but few of them would now vote for its abrogation. Those who were at the outset in doubt as to its wisdom are now its supporters, or willing to await future developments.

The only opposers of this new system are of the Bourbon breed, who forget nothing and learn nothing, or the clan of Court-House partisans who believe in disfranchising their political opponents from motives of unscrupulous selfishness and narrow-minded illiberality.

It is to be hoped that your convention will at least submit this electoral and representative reform as a separate proposition to popular ratification or rejection, and let the people decide for themselves whether they want it. Ohio has generally been in the lead, and never in the rear of the column of progress. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

Letter of Mr. Greeley.

From the New York Tribune.

The following letter of Mr. Greeley, never before printed, shows how early he took the position of advocating the largest clemency toward those who had taken part in the Rebellion. The date is significant—this letter was written while Abraham Lincoln was moving home to Illinois in his last triumph, and Andrew Johnson was clamoring for the blood of traitors:

NEW YORK, April 21, 1865.

MY FRIEND: I have your letter. We must put down the Rebellion; we must make an end of Slavery; for the good of the whole human race requires both of these: but do not let us seem to do in wrath what is dictated by love. We may have to kill more of the Southern savages, including their chiefs; but let us not drink their blood and imbibe therefrom their spirit. I say in all truth that I would gladly let them all go unpunished (by war) to-morrow, if they would but give up Slavery, stop the Rebellion, come back, and behave themselves. And I am not very good at that. If I were better, I should probably be willing (as I once was) to pay them something for their slaves; now I think they have taken their pay in rebellion, and must be satisfied with that.

O my friend! remember "Father, forgive them." We might be as they are had we been nursed on the tiger's milk of Slavery. Now let us be satisfied with the inevitable woes of this terrible war. Yours,

Mrs. R. M. Whipple. HORACE GREELEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SMART YOUNG MAN CAN secure one-half interest in one of the best paying office businesses in the city. Small capital required, and no experience necessary. A cash profit of $100 to $250 monthly. G. HALL, 115 South Canal-st., Room 1.

ANY ENERGETIC MAN, HAVING $3,000 OR $4,000 cash, can find a legitimate and permanent business that will pay double the investment first year; security for investment. Call and investigate. WETHERILL & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

A PORK-PACKING HOUSE, AT EUREKA, WOODford County, Ill., for sale, surrounded by the best hog-producing district in the State, situated on the junction of the T. P. & W. R. R. and the C. P. & S. W. R. R.; railroad switch runs to door of packing-house. Would exchange for Chicago city or suburban real estate. For further particulars apply to A. C. CAMPBELL, 183 Washington-st., Chicago, or J. M. MURRAY, Eureka, Ill.

A CROCKERY, TIN, AND WOODENWARE STORE for sale. Reason for selling, owner going to Europe. Apply at 71 Blue Island-av.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WANTED WITH $1,000 cash, to join a gentleman with equal amount and act as Treasurer to take charge of the financial affairs for the manufacture of a little patent article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. A sure fortune; failure impossible. Orders on hand for 60 gross, amounting to $3,120, which cannot be filled for want of above capital. Send 50 cents for sample, or call and investigate at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 28, Chicago, Ill.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOKLEY, Real Estate, No. 228 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING A BUSIness last year with a net profit of about $6,000. Sold on account of ill health. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

A FINE MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, WITH GOOD fixtures, tools, and cash customers, at No. 137 Archer-av.

A HARDWARE STORE CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business for sale; capital required, about $3,000. Call or address 455 South Halsted-st.

CALL AT ONCE AND SEE MY NEW RESTAUrant, just opening; a certain success; in the very heart of business. 32 West Madison-st., down-stairs.

FOR SALE—EITHER ONE-HALF OR WHOLE INterest in restaurant and sample room. Inquire of McDANIELS, 318½ State-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—IN FIRST-CLASS LOCALIty, and a good trade established. Apply at 191 South Clark-st.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 3 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 2,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on E. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF THE POPUlar dry goods store 480 Centre-av., at the junction of Blue Island-av., near the new manufacturing district, for sale at a great bargain; must be sold in the next ten days.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE cheap. Splendid location. 46 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON AT 135 SOUTH WATER-ST. FOR SALE [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 364 TYLOR-ST.—$5,000—$1,000 cash, 5 years' time for balance.
[illegible]-story and basement brick on Monroe-st., $9,000.
2-story and basement brick on Leavitt-st., $5,000.
2-story and basement brick on Monroe-st., $12,000.
2-story frame on Fulton-st., near Ada, $2,000.
Lots on Second-st. and Wentworth-av. $[illegible] on quarter payments, cor. of Robey and Cassell-sts., $1,500.
Lots on Flournoy, Lexington and Polk-sts., near Campbell-av., below Market. Four years' time.
Corner lots on Adams, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts., at bargains.
Acres at Lovett station, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, at Forest Hill, on the C. & I. C. Railroad; at South Englewood; 7 acres on Prairie-av., near Englewood, at $11,000. [illegible] E. THOMAS, 165 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Wintor, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and [illegible] easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $875 to $3,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—WE HAVE just made a Subdivision of the Block bounded by West Twelfth, Sampson, Robey, and Honore-sts., and we are prepared to sell lots on either of these streets cheap, on easy terms. Twelfth-st. or boulevard is 150 feet wide, and is finely macadamized. Parties purchasing lots on it now can be sure of realizing a handsome profit from their investment. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. R. R. CAR Works, inside city limits, until June 7, 1873, at $600 each. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, hot-air furnace, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water in all the rooms, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 24X50. Inquire at 125 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER PROPERTY 40 ACRES IN Northwest ¼ of Sec. 30, inside city limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 25 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $8,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 66 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 125X 265 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 66 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES—MARSHFIELD-AV., near Congress-st. (Tyler); 2 stories. Building lots taken in part payment.
Harrison-st., west of Oakley; 2 stories; $3,800. Lot inside fire limits taken in exchange.
Wilcox-st., near Campbell-av.; $3,800.
Butterfield-st., near Egan-av.; cottage very cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 66 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Buddam, Arnold, State, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Also upon Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down. Five years, 8 per cent. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises, of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A BARGAIN, NEW 12-ROOM cottage with four blocks of Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A TWO-story frame house, with corner lot, on Fulton-st., without any cash payment except the first monthly installment.
New cottage and lot on Second-st., small cash payment; balance monthly to suit.
Two-story frame house on Brown-st., near Thirty-second, with lot 30x110; small cash payment, balance monthly. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—50x150 FEET ON CLINton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SUBSTANTIAL DOUBLE building on East Lake-st., $14,000, built upon a valuable leasehold of 20 years, at the end of which owner of realty is obliged to pay for the building, and now leased for 5 years; paying 25 per cent over and above ground rents, taxes, etc. Cost $40,000, will sell for $25,000. Address G G D, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also, Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100x170 TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY, BEING northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.; only $8,500 for a few days. This is a fine business corner, rise to be improved, and fully worth $10,000. Go and look at it. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARCHER-AV., LOCK-ST., McDermott-st., Fuller and Hickory-sts., at bargains; must be sold; title perfect. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st.; price, $1,800; must be sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MADISON AND ADAMS-sts.; just east of Central Park; will exchange in part for house and lot, well located. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50 BY 175 FEET, WEST front on Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Price low. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE, DWELLING, AND GROUND, 26x165 feet, northeast corner State and Twentieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON northwest corner of Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, two new houses, 10 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NICE 8-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, on Prairie-av., $5,000. Elegant octagon marble house, Michigan-av., $16,000; for either only $500 down; long time. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS! ATTENTION—$60 PER foot below market price, a beautiful, well-wooded lot on Drexel-av., very near horse and steam cars, at a sacrifice. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, OR TRADE FOR lots, horses, carriage, or merchandise; 50 feet on Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., $30 below market; 666 Wabash-av., at a great sacrifice. Apply at 1373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 73 ACRES, 15 miles from Chicago Depot, high land, covered with trees, house, barn, etc.; the cheapest acre property to be found anywhere. Will be sold for $10,500 if taken within a few days. There is surely a fortune in this property. It is only ¼ of a mile from depot and three-quarters of an hour's ride from Chicago. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FARM—100 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN plat, 20 miles out; suitable for subdivision; would exchange for city property. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn, Room 7.

FOR SALE—FARM, WITH COAL LANDS; FARM of 240 acres, within one mile of railroad station, with every indication of coal on the premises, a good spring of water, and well adapted for a stock farm; can be exchanged for a stock of boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to THOMAS E. JOURDAN, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL home at Morrison, Ill., $4,000. Choicest location in town. STORRS & WARE, 54 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 160 ACRES OF LAND, NORTH-west of the city and in Cook County. It need not be near railroad. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WELL-LOCATED piece of business property, with substantial buildings, paying a fair rental, costing from $75,000 to $100,000, on which a liberal cash payment will be made if a bargain. Owners having such, please call or address G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, AND harness at JAMES BRENNAN'S Horse Market, Nos. 213, 215, and 217 West Twelfth-st., every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CARRIAGES, ROCKaways, barouches, slide-seats, phaetons, top and open buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FAMILY HORSE, WITH buggy, harness, etc. Apply at 143 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD NEW grocery-wagon. Price, $130. Apply to JAMES DAVIDSON, 242 North Wells-st.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, and phaetons, at Eastern factory prices. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., near the bridge. H. J. EDWARDS.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACturers of first-class top and open buggies. Factory, corner Sedgwick and Division-sts. Salesrooms, 285 State.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, HORSE, TOP buggy, and harness. Apply at 112 West Madison-st., Monday.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AT GEORGE W. GAGE'S Pacific Stock Farm. Leave address at Pacific Hotel addressed to GILBERT LACY.

GENUINE BOSTON SLADE CARRIAGES AT 222 and 224 West Washington-st., no humbug. Also cheaper grades at very low figures for cash.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale one Clarance carriage, team, and harness; also open and top buggies, phaetons, Concords, &c.; carriages and buggies to rent with or without horses.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CONTENTS OF A first-class hotel. For further information apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

PERSONS DESIRING FURNITURE UPHOLSTERed or varnished, carpets altered, fitted, or laid, furniture slips cut, can have the work done at their own houses, by addressing D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED FOR CASH, HOUSEHOLD AND office furniture, carpets, and general household goods. Address I J, 26, 28 and 32 West Washington-st. Upholstering and repairing promptly done by first-class workmen.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; LOWEST prices and best terms. Be sure and call before you buy or rent. N. GOOLD & SON, 12 Cottage Grove-av.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INdiana-st., is the cheapest place in Chicago to buy a first-class Parlor Organ. Prices $50 to $1,000.

MEDICAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALL THE BLIND, and such having eye diseases. Call at the Eye Infirmary of Dr. D. T. MORGAN, [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon ROBERT GREER, 86 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL very desirable residences in this charming suburb, for sale cheap, and on easy terms; also, some very desirable lots and acre property. Improved and unimproved property to exchange for acceptable city property or farms. CHAS. S. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE property. The best place in Cook County for an investment. For a home it presents unusual attractions; 2 miles from Chicago, and 50 feet higher. Cars every hour; fare, 7½ cents; time, 20 minutes. W. R. WOODBURY, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres; call at our office, 173 Madison-st., and get a list of our property in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—CORNELL, OR GRAND JUNCTION, 5 acres southwest corner Stony Island boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 2 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $600, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 3 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, AT $150 TO $200 EACH, near depot, at Norwood Park; terms, $10 down, and $5 a month afterward. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS AT NORTH EVANSTON. Am building 3 stores and 10 houses. Want carpenters, masons, and painters. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK only a splendid chance to secure a suburban home on easy terms. House and lot situated five blocks from Evanston depot; lot 88x150, new house, 2 stories, with finished basement, 9 rooms, with bath-room and laundry, hot and cold water, sewerage and gas pipes, marble mantels and grates, stoves and pipes connected, all nearly arranged, and ready for use. Price, $5,800; $1,000 cash, balance on easy terms, or will discount liberally for cash. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACRE tracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to HEAD & COATES, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner, will sell very cheap. Also Boulevard lots, and lots near Boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS AND FIVE acres improved land, small orchard, few large forest trees, one-half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month. Office days Wednesday, Friday, and Monday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—40 ACRES OF land fronting on Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth-sts., east of Stony Island Boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—48 ACRES ADJOINING town plat, very handsomely located and will be sold on easy terms, $40,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 142 LA SALLE-ST., first floor, Major Block:
8 five-acre blocks near Northwestern Car Shops.
70 acres in blocks to suit, Sec. 1, 37, 13.
80 acres, Sec. 8, 37, 13.
160 acres, Sec. 34, 37, 13.
70 acres, Sec. 5, 37, 14.
Can give bargains in the above property.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND new car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices and on terms to suit purchasers. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, MILwaukee Railroad, 40 minutes' ride from the city; 10 rooms, barn, outhouses, &c.; 5 acres of garden, fruit trees, evergreens, shrubbery, &c.; four blocks from station. G. T. CLINE, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS IN THE Normal School Subdivision. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & EATES, Room 3, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST FRUIT AND STOCK farm in Illinois; only 50 miles from Chicago; 10,000 bearing apple trees, from which over 18,000 bushels of choice fruit are taken yearly; improvements No. 1; will exchange for clear suburban property in Cook County, or good improved property. J. A. GILBERT & CO., 230 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 233 ACRES; 15 ACRES timber, 10 acres apple orchard, 2 springs, wells, large house of 14 rooms near Danby, DuPage County, 20 miles from Chicago. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 21 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, near Van Buren-st. and Ashland-av., for good building lots; small cash payment. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for unincumbered improved property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in 3 years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, piano, carpets, &c., 2 lots in Omaha, Neb., and 2 lots in Pleasonton, Kan. Apply Room 21 Metropolitan Block, I. W.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MY HORSE, TOP-buggy and harness for new or good second-hand parlor, chamber sets and carpets; will pay difference, if any, in cash. Address L, 39 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 344 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS. Also, A 1 table accommodations.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

470 WABASH-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board and rooms, en suite or single; newly painted, airy, and in every respect desirable. Also to rent an elegant front parlor unfurnished.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth—Single and double rooms, with every modern improvement, and first-class board, with hotel accommodations, at $6 per week; furniture and everything new.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board $5 per week. Barn to rent.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV., ELEgant rooms with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

West Side.

33 PARK-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentleman, or gentleman and wife; also, one single room.

48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., ST. CHARLES Hotel, will board merchants, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., at $6 to $9 per week. "Strawberry shortcake."

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, together or separate, with board. Brick building.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, with bedrooms; centrally located, pleasant location; furnished, with or without board, and at reasonable charges.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, with a room, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $2 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, TO ROOM AND BOARD A PARTY, and take my pay in real estate; every facility, and reasonable prices charged. Address D 61, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR LOANS, REAL ESTATE, LAW ADVICE, ETC., inquire at 324 South State-st. Lots cheap near the Boulevard. L. D. VAN GELDER, Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND $10,000 ON IMPROVED CITY property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 168 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or Illinois farms. Reaper Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. B. L. PEASE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA STONE, SAWED TO ORDER. MISsouri Scotch granite, for columns, &c. Vermont marble, in blocks or sawed to size. Marble tile. J. H. SMITH, 49 South Clark-st.

1,000,000 GOOD CHICAGO BRICK WANTed. Also, good city brick-yard for sale, very cheap, for cash, or part pay will be taken in bricks; must be sold at once. Address C. S. BURDICK, Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO STEP INTO A SMALL and well established banking house, centrally located; small capital required. Address BANK, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to meet a reliable young man with from $2,000 to $3,000 to join him with equal amount in a good business, where there can be money made; have the place all ready. For an interview address B 5, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISONst., Room 2. Business, Clairvoyant, and Test Mediums.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF CRACKER MACHIN[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR THE summer; family without children preferred. Inquire at 348 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 19 NORTH CARPENTER-st., 11 rooms, newly painted and papered; $60 per month; also 1069 Wabash-av., $60 per month. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wabansah-avs. Apply at 51 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING No. 207 Michigan-av., recently repaired throughout. For particulars apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of George C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE CONVENIENT to steam and horse cars. Inquire on premises, 13 Union-av., second street south of Egan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES—TWO STORY FRAME, GOOD repair, pleasant neighborhood, Nos. 24, 26, 28, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs.; rent very reasonable. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—903 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, by the season or year, or for sale; three stories, marble front, 13 rooms, billiards and barn. Possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., or 3 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 16 COTTAGE-PLACE; $45 a month; key next door.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH WATER, $20 per month. Corner Campbell-av. and Taylor-st.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT HOUSE 35 NORTH LA Salle-st., near Oak, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 12 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—345 AND 347 FULTON-ST., FRAME, 10 rooms each, $50 each. D. COLE & SON, 168 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, TILL OCTOBER 1, A pleasant and desirable house of 10 rooms. Is eligibly located, partially furnished, and will be rented to responsible tenant for moderate figure. Address H. J., care Carrier 23.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—AN ELEGANT COUNtry home, with fine ground and a large quantity of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, Room 12 Exchange Building, or JOHN E. CASE, Elmhurst, and 44 South Green-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—FINE SLEEPING room, or office, 14x15, with water and marble wash-basin. Second floor 135 Washington-st. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—461 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY PLEASANT rooms, furnished and unfurnished.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, en suite or single, marble front 797 Wabash-av.; every attention and care given to render home pleasant and attractive. Prices moderate. Table board next door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, also single rooms, at 1021½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; front and back parlor. 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—40 TO 50 ROOMS IN THE FOUR-STORY stone-front building now being built on northeast corner of North Clark and Erie-sts.; well calculated for private hotel or boarding-house; the rooms can be arranged to suit a good tenant. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, AND LARGE BUTTERY. Furniture for sale. 381 Twenty-third-st., first door from Archer-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 346 WEST MADison-st., over J. B. Shay's dry goods store.

TO RENT—ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, IN SUITES or single, in Dyer's Block, corner Green and Madison-sts., by D. COLE & SON, 168 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX PLEASANT ROOMS, pantry and closets, water in kitchen, just calcimined, to a small family. Apply at 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, FIRST floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st., and 106 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST OFFICE IN TOWN, SMALL, cheerful, and furnished; vault and closets. Also desk-room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A HALL, 20x60, ON SECOND STORY frame building. Inquire 264 South Water-st. in basement. N. ZIMMER.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 22x82, of 174 Clark-st. Second floor of same building, 45x82, at a low rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A LARGE BASEMENT, GOOD stand for a barber or tailor shop, northwest corner Kinzie and Rush-sts.

TO RENT—AND LEASE—STORES, BANK-ROOMS, offices, sleeping-rooms, and taxes paid for non-residents. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Renting Agency, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party—A small or medium-sized furnished house for the summer; answer giving location and terms. Address P 6, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day, with my needle books, needle packages, machine needles, dress elevator, etc., etc. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR INGERSOLL'S LIFE OF Horace Greeley, just ready; also, for our other popular subscription books; come and see our new plans and inducements. Union Publishing Company, 335 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—A NEW THING FOR LADIES and gents to sell; takes every time; $3 to $15 a day for three months. Room 3, 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY, ALSO A few men to travel. Extraordinary inducements offered. No capital required. Will pay salary to good canvassers if desired. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—HEWITT FLUTING, POLISHing, and band iron combined. Flutes any length. Gloss on each flute. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—STATE AGENTS FOR IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, for Sheldon Spoolers, spoolholders, and new thread-cutters, for sewing machines. Address Sheldon Spooler Co., 179 East Madison.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S BEAUTIFUL Map of the United States and World. Can be sold in every house. Also new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, photographs, &c. Send for new circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "SHOW CARDS" in country towns. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 288 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $70, the property of a poor young man; any portion returned to W. SPEAR, 152 Third-av., near Polk-st., will be gratefully received.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, $75 CURRENCY, between First National Bank and LaSalle-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 10.

FOUND—AT MY PLACE ON JUNE 4TH, HORSE with bridle and harness. Owner can have the same by paying expenses. J. KISTENBROCKER, Hasse's Park, Proviso, Oak Park station.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF HALSTED and Mather-sts., Saturday evening May 31, at 11 o'clock p. m., a light bay horse, 6 years old, with two white spots under the saddle and two wind-galls on hind legs, a two-wheeled gig, painted black, and harness. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to the owner, DAVID HALLANIN, 290 Second-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY CATHERINE R. SADLER; when last heard from was in Cincinnati; said she was going to Chicago; she is 17 years old, blue eyes, brown hair, medium height. Any information given will be thankfully received by her widowed mother, MARY ANN WILSON, Evansville, Ind.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN COGHLAN, who left his home at No. 75 Upper Mann-st., Toxteth Park, Liverpool, England, and arrived in New York Jan. 21, 1858. When last heard from, June 16, 1861, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, California, he was going under the assumed name of Alfred Newton. If said individual will communicate with his mother, brothers or sisters, or with his sister Mary Ann Coghlan, in religion Sister Mary of Saint Clare, Saint Mary's Convent, Notre Dame Post-Office, Saint Joseph County, Indiana, United States of America, he will hear something to his advantage. Any information concerning him, under either name, dead or alive, will be thankfully received by either of the above parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE OF SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, horses, wagons, harness, paints, oils, and glass, at 10 o'clock a. m., June 12, at 253 North-av.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLIcated accounts adjusted, posting, scoring, and general office work attended to. Address O 58, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN, CARPENter, wages $5 per day; also 40 or 50 first-class joiners and carpenters to work on National Bank and other buildings, in Marquette, Mich. Steady work and the highest wages paid. Apply to ALFRED GREEN, Architect, &c., Marquette, Mich.

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WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER AND striper; also a good horse shoer. G. BRIENEN, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS. Apply immediately, to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CARRIAGE-PAINTER, TO whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to W. C. GRIMES, Ottumwa, Iowa, or HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, MASONS, WHITEwashers, shoemakers, painters, grainers, grocers, tinners, notion-dealers, cabinet-makers, furniture-dealers, and others wanting business to find stores and take jobs. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER; $17 PER week. 145 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PAINTER. CALL AT 164 Western-av.

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WANTED—TO DRAUGHTSMEN—A FIRST-CLASS architectural draughtsman may find employment at office 41 Clark-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT, TO PUT UP MACHINery. Call at 58 South [illegible]-st. KUSTNER BROS.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE SINGLE MAN TO take care of garden, horse, and cow, near the city. Must understand his business thoroughly. Address, with real name and references, D 45, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD SAW-mills and farms; 10 carpenters for Tennessee, $3.75 per day; 5 teamsters. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, etc., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, FOR RAILroads, saw-mills, farms, etc. For particulars, apply to ANDERSON & CO., 13 South Canal-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE LABORERS TO WORK on gravel train, company work, and free fare. Apply at 274 South Water-st., near Lake-st. Bridge. SHAW & CO.

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Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $83 last week. One young man made $17 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 39 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week. Goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell non-explosive for kerosene. $10 to $40 a week easily made on small capital. A. KAY, 25 West Lake-st.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED white waiter; none other wanted. Apply at 477 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WHITE BOY OR YOUNG MAN, TO take care of a horse and to be useful about a house; only one experienced and with best references need apply. Southwest corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—BOY, AT BASEMENT 46 WABASH-av.

WANTED—10 MEN TO ACT AS TRAVELING salesmen, to sell the National Billiard Register. To the right men liberal salaries will be paid. Call for two days, from 2 to 4 p. m. Office, 150 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Apply at 25 Groveland-park, opposite Chicago University. City references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. Apply, Monday or Tuesday, at 61 Ellis-av., near Douglas-place.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooking, washing, ironing. No. 20 Congress-st., up-stairs. German, Swede, or Norwegian.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED DINING-room girl, immediately, at St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily, one that can take charge of kitchen, dining-room, and knows how to cook. Apply for 3 days at No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. References required. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 339 Burnside-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE KITCHEN, at 73 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 179 NORTH HALSTED-st.; two in family; up-stairs. Come before 5 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH, NORwegian, or German girl for general housework in a family of two; must understand cooking, washing, and ironing, and must speak English. Apply at 537 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Good wages and steady place to a steady person. Inquire of R. W. HUGHES, 256 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY for the best of families in city and country. MRS. WHITTAKER, 365 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A COOK AND A HOUSE girl, at 462 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, who can speak English and understands washing and ironing. 411 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART, NEAT GIRL TO DO general house work, where the washing is put out; must understand chamber work. German preferred. Call at 85 Dearborn, Room 32. A good home for the right person.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, AT BOSton Coffee House and Dining Room, 39 North Wells-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS AT M'ART'S EUREKA Shirt Factory, 60 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL; ALSO A GOOD seamstress. Apply at No. 147 Twenty-fifth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av.; no fees.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR THE CITY, and all parts of the country, to sell a toilet article and rubber goods for ladies; those engaged are doing splendidly. Mrs. PALMER, Room 5, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AT CLARK'S EUropean Hotel, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent prescription druggist, speaking English and German, desires a situation in a small city. Address J H, 280 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale confectionery, or to sell by sample. Best of references will be given. W. CARPENTER.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR MANager in a cabinet factory, by one who has a thorough knowledge of the business and a good practical designer. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, Phillips & Liebenstein, Chair Makers, Chicago bridge.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; UNDERstands the care of plants, grapes and laying out grounds. Address G E P, Box 143 Geneva Lake, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine-hand on a sticker, moulding machine, scroll-saw, or shaper. Address R. HADDOCK, care F. Schultz, 111 Bunker-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, to drive and take care of horses; the best of reference given. Address D 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and practical man, a situation as foreman in a livery or stable. Has had several years' experience; can furnish unexceptionable testimonials. Address S W B, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOSTLER, BY A young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address F 59, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian who talks English and German as bar-keeper in a saloon or liquor store. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE lady, as lady's maid, or would do second work in a first-class family. Address 351 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEWing on Wheeler & Wilson machine or general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 194 Third-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMART CAPABLE LAdy would like a situation as housekeeper; no objection to a first-class hotel; has had some years experience in that capacity in the East. The best references given. Apply to 28 Wabash-av., up-stairs, for one week. No triflers need apply. I mean business.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A young married woman. Can take a child home if required. Inquire at 61 Mather-st., West Side.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help, can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

City of Bloomington v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company--A Supreme Court Decision.

Mandamus Applied for and Awarded to Compel the Company to Build a Street Bridge.

Railroad Companies Held Liable to Leave all Highways in a Safe Condition.

In the People, ex rel. City of Bloomington, v. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company., the following opinion has been filed in the Supreme Court. Opinion by Justice Lawrence:

This was an application on the part of the City of Bloomington to compel the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to construct a crossing at the intersection of their road and Front street, in said city. It appears that long prior to the building of the railway a public road led from Bloomington to Pekin, which was known as the Pekin road. The railway crossed this road at a grade a short distance south of the place to which the present controversy relates. It was, however, a dangerous crossing, and, in 1862, it was decided, with the concurrence of the Railway Company, to open out Front street until it should intersect with the Pekin road, and to abandon the old crossing and construct a new one where Front street would cross the railroad. At this point the railroad passed through a cut, and the crossing, being a bridge, would be safe alike for the Company and the public. The Company contributed $100 and transported three car loads of lumber without charges for freight, and the city paid $130 toward the bridge.

As soon as it was completed, the Company closed the old crossing by a fence, which it has maintained to the present time, and the travel has passed over the bridge and new road, which are now a part of Front street. The bridge has now become unsafe, and the question presented by this record is whether the obligation to furnish a safe crossing to the public rests upon the railway company or the city.

It is a well-settled principle of the common law, resting upon the most obvious considerations of justice, that a person or corporation that cuts through a highway for the benefit of such person or corporation must furnish to the public a proper crossing, even though acting under a license from the proper authorities. We refer, of course, to cases where the legislative power has not in terms relieved the person or company that interferes with a highway from the necessity of removing any obstructions they may create. In the absence of such an express provision, it is palpable that a railway company is under obligation to leave every highway that it crosses in a safe condition for the use of the public.

As illustrating the common law rule we refer to Queen v. Inhabitants of Ely, 69 E. C. L., 483.

But independently of the duties imposed upon this respondent by the common law, the charter under which the road was constructed expressly required it to restore to its previous usefulness any highway that it might cross. While the charter of the existing company is silent upon this point, yet as it was created for the purpose of purchasing the franchises of the pre-existing companies and the road built by them, and has so purchased, it must be held to have assumed the same duties toward the public that were imposed by the preceding charters.

An obligation to keep up a crossing, imposed as a condition of the right to cross a highway, must be regarded as necessarily attaching to whatever person or corporation may be the owner of the road, as long as the right is exercised. It is a continuing condition, inseparable from the enjoyment of the franchises.

Counsel for respondent do not deny these legal principles, but they insist that, the existing roads having been laid out by the township after the railway was built, the respondent is under no obligation to keep up the crossing. It is urged by counsel for the relator, in answer to this position, that the new crossing was established by the common consent of the company and the public, as a substitute for the old one, and the same obligation rests upon the Company in regard to the existing crossing that it assumed in regard to the old Pekin Road, when it first laid its track across that road. The evidence in the record compels us to the same conclusion. The township authorities declined to act in regard to the extension of Front street so as to change the place of crossing the railway, until the assent and co-operation of the Company were secured. It was for its interest the change should be made, as the former crossing was dangerous, and accidents had already occurred. As the city should increase in population, these accidents would increase in number, thus exposing the railroad company to frequent litigation and heavy loss. The consideration furnished ample motive for desiring a change, and when the new crossing was made, the old one was at once closed by the Company against the public. To secure this change, the Company had been willing to contribute freely towards the expense. Having thus secured such a change in the place of crossing as it desired, it cannot be permitted to claim that it has also accomplished a result which could not have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time, and relieved itself forever of a liability which is admitted to have existed in regard to the old crossing.

It is not necessary to discuss the question whether the Legislature could authorize the city of Bloomington to require the railway company to construct safe crossings at the intersection of all streets, without reference to the question whether the streets were laid out before or after the construction of the railway. Although, by way of distinction, we have spoken of the crossing in question as a new crossing, it is in fact merely the removal of an old crossing to a new place, some three hundred feet distant. The road leading out of Bloomington towards Pekin was changed from an oblique to a straight course, but it was the substitution of one line for another, and this having been done with the full concurrence of the Company the new crossing, so far as concerns the liability of the Company, stands in place of the old. If the railway company was bound to keep in proper condition its intersection with highways that it might cross in process of construction, it is apparent that it would not be relieved of its obligation merely because of a slight deflection of a highway by the proper authorities so as to change the precise place of crossing, and such a claim becomes the more unreasonable when the change has been made with the full concurrence and co-operation of the Company.

We are of opinion that a peremptory mandamus should be awarded.

Reversed and remanded.

(Scott, J., took no part in this decision.)

THE TERROR OF BAVARIA.

Capture of the Ganswurger Brothers--A Triple Execution at Grillheim--The Mob Attack the Guillotine.

The small village of Grillheim, near Karlskron, in Southern Bavaria, a place of no importance whatever, is situated on the edge of a dense forest, and very seldom visited by strangers. And yet this heretofore unknown place, with its 1,500 inhabitants, has of late called the attention of the whole of civilized Europe to itself, for the criminal records of the Kingdom have shown that it has furnished fully 10 per cent of the criminals in the State prisons. The publication of this fact by the Minister of Police was caused by the many applications which that official had received, praying him to pardon the three Ganswurgers, who were sentenced to be beheaded on the 14th of last month. Their crimes were, however, so heinous that the King refused to interfere, and ordered the execution to take place on the appointed day. The three Ganswurger brothers, Edward, Adolph, and Carl, were respectively 31, 27, and 21 years of age. On the 12th of last month the guillotine arrived in the village, and when it was first seen by the population, among whom the three criminals had great influence, loud threats were made. As the mob was constantly gaining in numbers the Sheriff dispatched a special messenger to the post commander at Karlskron, requesting troops to be sent on without delay.

They arrived early next day, and it was high time indeed, for the mob had resolved to prevent the execution at all hazards. The cavalry succeeded in quelling the riot, but not until they had made free use of their sabres, and Count Bosselman had notified the rioters that he would order his men to fire if the King's order was interfered with. The Sheriff thought it advisable to fix the hour for the execution as nearly as possible, and it was precisely 5 o'clock when two companies of Uhlans rode up in front of the guillotine. The three were brought up by the Sheriff, escorted by another company of cavalry. A wild yell greeted their appearance, and a rush was made toward them. It was with difficulty, and not until several of the mob had been wounded, that the execution could be proceeded with. The Ganswurgers were closely watched by the Sheriff and his assistants, who, pointing their revolvers at the breasts of the wretched men, threatened to shoot them if they should make the slightest attempt to escape. The younger of the three was then ordered forward, and when his head fell into the basket, and his blood rushed over the planks, his elder brother, Edward, commenced laughing, and turning to the Sheriff, exclaimed: "You have the best of us now. But as brave as the youngest of us died we will die likewise." A few minutes afterwards the three brothers lay side by side in one great casket, and the corpses were taken to Karlskron and turned over to the medical college.

The three Ganswurgers had always been considered a reckless trio, but no one of the authorities had ever suspected them of being the perpetrators of the many murders and outrages which had been committed near Karlskron. They had laid their plans so well, and executed them so secretly, that the arduous labors of the authorities had always proven a failure. It was well known to the authorities that Edward had a liaison with a young married woman, until finally her husband's attention was called to that fact. When Edward once tried to obtain admission, he was confronted by Mr. Kufer, the unfortunate husband of the unfaithful woman, and coolly told that if his face was again seen near his (Mr. Kufer's) house the consequences would rest with the intruder. Ganswurger left the premises, uttering a fearful oath and with murder in his heart. He narrated the encounter to his two brothers, and in order to avenge this insult it was agreed to murder Mr. Kufer and then set fire to the building. Two nights afterward the hellish deed was executed. The three brothers entered the building by means of false keys, and with the knowledge Edward had obtained on former occasions it was but too easy a task to find the bed-room of Mr. Kufer. This gentleman and his wife, however, were not in, and two hours elapsed before footsteps were heard. The rain poured down in torrents, and to make sure of their work, the younger brother had used petroleum, and was awaiting his brother's orders to light it.

To the utter disappointment of the three murderers, the approaching party was not Mr. Kufer, but his clerk. "It is absolutely necessary to make him cold in order to quiet his tongue," said Adolph Ganswurger, and plunged a dagger into the young man's heart. Shortly afterward Mr. Kufer came home, and while he was likewise hurried into eternity, his wife was told not to reveal the least, the petroleum was lighted, and the murderers made good their escape. Some four days afterward Edward Ganswurger, against whom a warrant had been issued, was seen by a special detective entering his father's house at Grillheim. A posse of twelve officers was at once dispatched, and so completely surprised the entire family that no resistance at all was offered. The three brothers were indicted for murder, and, upon the evidence of Mr. Kufer, sentenced to be beheaded. The most remarkable feature of this trial was the confession of Edward Ganswurger. He boasted having killed seven persons alone, and was proud to say that his two brothers were excellent in that business.

THE LAKESIDE.

A Review of the Cincinnati Musical Festival.

The *Lakeside Monthly* closes its ninth volume with the June number. The leading article of this issue is President Fowler's sketch of the birth and growth of the Northwestern University and of its generous facilities for the education of youth.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

which marked an epoch in the history of music, not in the West alone, but the United States, is commemorated in an elaborate article by Mr. Geo. P. Upton. Mr. Upton rightly thinks that occasion worthy of broader and more comprehensive review than could be given it in the hurried columns of the daily press. After severely criticising the defects of the Boston Jubilees, he extols the great and permanent influence that the Cincinnati Festival has begun to exert on music and musical culture in the West. There were four reasons for its success: First, that only the best music was selected for performance. Second, Mr. Thomas, having chosen the best music, devoted all his rare executive energy to

HAVING IT WELL DONE.

Under this head Mr. Upton says:

"One who has only seen Mr. Thomas conducting his own orchestra, in his easy, graceful, unimpassioned manner, can have little idea of his severity in rehearsals, or of the thoroughness of his work. There never was a truer or more conscientious musician; and the same truth and conscientiousness which he himself possesses, he demanded of every one else. This truth he carried into every detail. Said he to the Committee, on the opening day of the Festival: 'When I commence the "Te Deum," you will close the doors and admit no one until the first part is finished.' The Committee remonstrated some, as they were afraid of its effect upon the public. Mr. Thomas replied firmly: 'It must be done. When you play Offenbach or Yankee Doodle, you can keep your doors open. When I play Handel's "Te Deum," they must be shut. Those who appreciate music will be here on time. It makes little difference to those who come late how much they lose.'

"When the orchestra commenced the prelude to the Orpheus music, there was a rustle in the audience. Mr. Thomas at once stopped the orchestra, although it had played several bars, patiently waited until the house was still, and then recommenced. A curious instance of his determination was shown in the rehearsals of the Ninth Symphony, upon an excellent performance of which he had set his heart. Some of his outside players had manifested inexcusable carelessness in coming promptly on the beat. He had remonstrated with them in vain, and finally, out of patience, threw off his coat and thundered out that the next time a man came in out of time he would come down into the orchestra and 'thrash' him. The certainty that he would do so had its effect, and from that time the precision of the orchestra was admirable. No man ever labored more faithfully with an orchestra; and its superb playing was his best reward. With the soloists, also, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Cary, and Messrs. Rudolphsen, Whitney, and Varley, although they are the best artists in the country, he was equally severe, and demanded frequent rehearsals. No time was devoted to show or sensation. Every moment was given to hard work, with what result the festival has already shown."

Classical music has achieved so unwonted a success, in the third place, because, for almost the first time, it was correctly performed. The last reason for the great musical triumph was

THEODORE THOMAS HIMSELF.

"To him belongs the honor of the Festival. There is no man to-day in the United States so true to the cause of music as he. He has labored for many years without pecuniary reward, and yet without a word of complaint. He has been faithful where others were faithless. He has been courageous, hopeful, patient. He knew that the time would come, sooner or later, when the people would grow tired of shams and sensations, and accept music for music's sake. He has never been faint-hearted, even when the sky seemed darkest. With the same persistence, but less combativeness than Wagner, he has bided his time, knowing that the truth must prevail. The fruition of his hopes is at hand. The New York and Cincinnati Festivals dealt the first serious blow at musical charlatanism and humbug. Neither the people of New York nor Cincinnati will hereafter tolerate bad music, bad orchestras, or bad singers. In two cities, at least, he has made shams impossible hereafter."

Mr. Upton closes his article with a question which, in the light, or rather gloom, of recent events, is of almost painful interest, to the lovers of good music not only, but to those who are solicitous of the esthetic reputation of Chicago. The question is,

SHALL CHICAGO HAVE A FESTIVAL LIKE THAT OF CINCINNATI?

"We can hardly hope to furnish such a chorus as that of Cincinnati, but we may secure the nucleus of one. We have yet to overcome the petty jealousies, conceits, and bickerings which belong to a low stage of music before it can be accomplished. All of our amateur singers, and players as well, have got to come down to the same level, and find that, after all, they know little about music, before they can accomplish any great success in music. We have some musicians in Chicago who can do this; enough, we believe, to make the beginning. Upon these devolves the work, and it will be hard work. It rests with Chicago to say whether she will have a Festival like that of Cincinnati. If we have men here who are willing to guarantee the expenses of such a Festival without reference to advertising themselves, and making money out of it—if we have singers who will sink all considerations of self, and devote themselves to the best and truest work for music—then such a Festival is possible next spring. Mr. Thomas is ready, if Chicago will but hold out the inducement. Is Chicago ready?

There are other articles, as follows: "The Maiming of Hamlet," by A. C. Botkin; "Our Camp at Miner's Reach," by S. Reade Brockton; "My Eye," by Benj. F. Taylor; "Over the Water," by W. P. Morras; "The Gentleman from Siskiyou," by Josephine Clifford; "Rufus Rawlin's Ride," by Eugene J. Hall; "A Glance at the United States Supreme Court," by Clarence Weld; "My Schoolmate's Story," by Edith Brown; "An Intellectual Metropolis," by John M. Binckley; "My Trip to the Garden of Eden," by Frances E. Willard.

A Judicial Decision Against Tight Shoes.

The several millions of tortured and corn-afflicted people in this country should read this paragraph and forever after bear the name of Humphreys in grateful recollection. Humphreys is a Judge at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Before him came as party plaintiff a shoemaker, and asked judgment against a man for whom he had made a pair of shoes. Came also the defendant and made answer that the said shoes did not fit. As to the issue which was joined on the averment of the defendant, the shoes were the best witnesses, and they were brought into court and placed upon the feet of the defendant. That they would go on is a fact that would seem to have militated somewhat against the theory of the defense; but the defendant swore that, being on, the shoes made existence insufferable. Then it was that Humphreys uttered the great principle that should make his name immortal. He said, in substance, that tight shoes were a torture that no freeman should be required to endure, and that when a shoemaker fails to consult the comfort of his patron, the latter is under no obligations to pay for the work. Judgment for the defendant. And yet the President hesitates as to who should be made Chief Justice!

BEER.

Speech of Mr. Louis Schade at the Brewers' Congress.

At the Brewers' Congress, at Cleveland, June 5, Mr. Louis Schade made a speech, of which the following is an abstract:

The number of breweries in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, taking the special brewers' tax as basis, was 3,041, against 2,900 for the preceding year, or 1,735 which manufacture under and 1,306 which manufacture over 500 barrels annually. The amount of beer and ale made during the year was no less than 8,009,969 barrels, against 7,159,740 barrels for the year before. The special brewers' tax amounted to $149,394.96, or $8,258,498.46 as total collection on fermented liquors. For the nine fiscal years between 1863 and 1872, inclusive, the American brewers paid a barrel tax which increased in a continuously ascending ratio from $1,558,083.41 in 1863 to $8,009,996.72 in 1872. The special tax did not augment in like ratio—a fact due not to any lack of steady increase in the brewing business, but probably to the variations in the percentages of impost. In 1863 the special tax was $70,859.41. In 1864 it was some $4,000 less. In 1865 it was about $8,000 more than in 1863. In 1868 it reached it highest figure—$270,205.22. In 1869 it dropped to $233,478.56, from which figure it steadily increased to $243,528.74 last year. The total of barrel and special taxes for the nine years named was $52,954,800.01. The increase of the manufacture of fermented liquors during the same period was 507 per cent. The amount of the beer tax in 1872 was divided among the following States:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
New York	31.96	Missouri	4.57
Pennsylvania	12.61	Wisconsin	3.79
Ohio	9.04	California	2.40
Massachusetts	7.02	Maryland	2.15
New Jersey	6.84	Michigan	2.15
Illinois	6.22	Indiana	2.05

The receipts from fermented liquors for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $5,622,309.40. For the same period of the current fiscal year they were $6,403,010.18—an increase of $780,691.78. Everything indicates that this proportion of increase will have been maintained for the rest of the year. Commissioner Douglass, in his last report to Congress, says that the act of June 6, 1872, though a partial concession to the brewers, has not been found to injure the public interests. But the brewers' taxes are not too low. In the North German Confederation the consumption of beer in 1869 was 21.23 quarts per head, and the beer tax 8.02 cents per head. In our country last year the consumption of beer was 25.47 quarts and the tax 21 cents per head. In 1869 the North Germans consumed 4,782,261 barrels of beer as against about 5,866,400 barrels consumed here. These figures show the larger dimensions and greater tax-paying power of the American brewing trade. The North German spirituous liquors tax in 1869 was only 23.09 cents gold per head, while with us in 1872 it was $1.26 per head. Last year we imported 62,610 barrels of malt liquors, mostly in bottles, and paid on them a total duty of $586,071.79. Two-thirds of the whole internal tax of last year—namely, $91,470,185.54—were paid into the Treasury by spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco.

Mr. Schade then spoke of the Massachusetts prohibitory laws, denouncing them as laws operating to confiscate private property, and averring that if other States choose to imitate her example they can starve out the Federal Government and establish State rights by declaring illegal whatever industries the General Government taxes. He likewise denounced the liquor laws of Illinois and Ohio, and the law proposed for New York, as wholly unconstitutional, and saying that such a state of things could no longer be tolerated, and that brewers must unite in renouncing a defensive and in adopting an aggressive policy. Mr. Schade then went into a review of Puritan history and conduct, making several sharp points. In his opinion, the true way to oppose drunkenness—accepting it as an inevitable fact that mankind will drink liquors containing alcohol—is to permit the sale of malt liquors, as the least deleterious of spirituous beverages. The brewing interest of the United States is more than twice as large as that of the distilleries. The capital invested in distilleries is $15,545,116. They pay in wages $2,019,310 per year. The annual value of their materials is nearly $20,000,000, and their product is worth $36,191,133. The breweries and malt-houses are worth $56,796,683; annual wages paid, $7,459,226; annual value of materials, $37,180,778; annual product, $67,723,158. The distillers employ nearly 5,200 hands, and the brewers 14,083. In the year 1855, during the Know-Nothing agitation, Mr. Schade made a calculation as to the extent of immigration to this country, on the following basis:

In 1790, when the first census was taken, the population of the United States, including white and free colored persons, was 3,231,930. If all increase from immigration had been cut off, the surplus of births over deaths would have constituted the only growth of our population. In 1850 that increase was 1.38 per cent. In 1870 it was 1.57 per cent. Now, if we assume that the population of 1790 would have increased every year 1.38 per cent, what would be the white and free colored population in 1870? The following table will explain that:

1790	3,231,930	1840	6,413,161
1800	3,706,674	1850	7,355,423
1810	4,251,143	1860	8,435,882
1820	4,875,800	1870	9,675,164
1830	5,591,745		

The actual population of the United States in 1870, excluding the slave population freed by the last war, was, however, 34,125,000. The immigrants since 1790 and their descendants numbered, therefore, in 1870, no less than 24,450,835! If the United States had in 1870 only 9,675,164—about as many as they in reality had in 1825—they would still have increased more than the most prosperous and progressing nations in Europe actually have. The immigration since 1790 has, therefore, advanced this country nearly fifty years. To whom belongs this country, then? Deducting the Southern States, to the three or four millions of the descendants of the English puritanical stock? Certainly not, for that stock is rapidly becoming extinct. Fifty years hence the Yankees, like the Indians and buffaloes, will have disappeared from this continent. No wonder that their statisticians are, like Hecuba, bewailing the fate of their people. The power which the protectionists now wield must be taken from them. They contaminate by their corruption everything they touch. Our fair name as a great and honorable people has been stained before the world by their evil-doings. It has become a stench in the nostrils of all civilized nations, and it is now a synonym for corruption. To be an American citizen is no longer the boast of our travelers, and wherever one is known as such he is regarded with suspicion. Our political liberties have already been destroyed by those fanatics. Shall they rob us also of our personal liberties? Shall we not enjoy in this so-called "freest country the world ever saw," not so much of self-government as is conceded to the most abject denizens of half civilized countries? Shall we not even have the poor privilege of saying what we shall eat or drink? The Puritans constantly boast of what they have done for this country. If anything they have retarded its progress, as they are now attempting by their foolish and intolerant laws to stop immigration. Indeed, the country would be a very paradise if it were not for them.

According to the census of 1870 the palm of progress in the most thriving and prosperous cities in the Union must be allowed to the foreign-born citizens and their children—not their grandchildren, as they are counted with the natives. Those cities are New York and Chicago.

	Natives whose grand-parents were born here.	*Foreigners and their children.	Total.
There were in 1870 in New York....	178,555	763,737	942,292
Cook County, with Chicago........	70,839	279,127	349,966

These figures speak for themselves. Among the natives are included in New York 13,073 and in Chicago 3,700 negroes. The Germans and their children in New York City number 297,063, and in Chicago (Cook County) 122,815; the Irish and their children number in New York 390,872, and in Chicago 72,573. To the immigration the Puritans are indebted for their enormous wealth. Too weak and degenerate to develop themselves the great resources of the country, they never would have been able to establish their manufacturing institutions, their Banks, Credit Mobiliers, and monopolies. And now, having all that wealth, they want to play the bloated aristocrat, looking down upon the honest farmer, mechanic, and laborer, drawing the life-blood from them by their monopolies and unequal taxations, and by their bigoted and despotic measures make them politically and socially their miserable slaves. Shall we submit to that tyranny any longer? It is in our power to put a stop to that contemptible state of servitude immediately, if we only will be united. It is not a question about lager beer, as the Puritans sneeringly assert it is. It is a question of civil and religious liberty. We are not standing alone in that great struggle. The Irish and all other foreign-born citizens will be with us. They cannot separate themselves from us, as they are in the same ship with us; for the Puritans hate them as bitterly as us. Many of the free-minded native citizens will join us, and the Southern people, trampled down by the iron yoke of puritanical tyranny, will pray for our success. The immigrants will never forget that in 1855, when those Puritans were attempting to enslave and disfranchise them, the Southern people came to their rescue. In the States of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the foreign-born citizens and their children are strong enough to turn the scale in favor of either one or other of the contending political parties, and in the most of those States it can even be done by the German vote alone. It is therefore only necessary to be united and in earnest to give the death-blow to puritanical tyranny. No laws will and can prevent people from using stimulants. The true humanitarian will therefore furnish them with such as are the least obnoxious and deleterious. Puritanical, so-called Temperance laws, violate the Constitution, infringe upon the rights of citizens, confiscate their property, stop immigration and prosperity, deprive the Government of more than two-thirds of its revenue, are the chief promoters of drunkenness by their stopping the manufacture and consumption of malt liquors, thereby driving the people to substitute alcoholic spirits or opium, corrupt morals, make hypocrites, and render this people ridiculous and despised in the eyes of the civilized world. No person in the world having any self-respect can or will submit to such a degrading state of affairs.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 7.—There was a comparatively small attendance at the opening of the Jerome Park races this afternoon, although the weather was fine. A strong wind was blowing, and the track was not very dry. The severe storm of the previous afternoon had rendered it in many places very stiff. On the lower side, opposite the stand, it was very heavy, and, of course, any fast time was out of the question. Punctually at the time set on the card the starters for the first race put in an appearance. This was for the Fordham handicap sweepstakes, seven and a quarter miles, and out of thirty-eight original entries, there were only eight starters—Mate, Preakness, Business, Buckden, Gray Planet, Hattie O'Neil, Ortolan, Vim. In the pools Ortolan was the favorite. Mr. Sanford's stable, Mate and Preakness, had it all their own way, coming in first and second. Time, 2:16.

Next followed the great race of the day, the Belmont stakes, for which eleven were named on the programme. Four of these did not put in an appearance, but three unexpected starters showed up when the saddling bell rang. The starters were "Springbok," "Count Dorsay," "Strackins," "Reviler," "Galway," "Breadalbane," "Long Branch," "Fellowcraft," Clark and Grimsteads, Stonehenge. Mr. Belmont's stable, Breadalbane and Count Dorsay, sold ahead in the pools. The result was an easy win for Springbok, who, being kept in good position for the first half of the race, assumed the lead after passing the club-house, and won in a canter by four lengths, in 3:01¾.

No time was lost in getting the horses ready for the three-quarters of a mile dash. Eleven started out of the thirteen named on the card. These were "Sunrise," "Fadledeen," "Brennus," "Bingaman," "Quits," "Chickabiddy," McDaniel's "G. Mascus," "Manitoba," "The Nurse," and "Mildew." From the start to the finish it was a magnificent race, the leading horses keeping together in a bunch all the way round the course, and so close was it at the last that money was put up that it was a dead heat. Unfortunately, "Mildew" when leading at the beginning of the stand swerved across the course and crossed Fadledeen, whose chance of winning was thus extinguished. There is little doubt he would have won, for when he got the chance to squeeze in between Mildew and Sunrise, he overhauled them at every stride, and in the last fifty yards he got to within a short head of Sunrise. The judges ruled Mildew out for crossing, and gave the race to Sunshine, Fadledeen second. Time, 1:20.

The steeple-chase had three starters. "G. Duffy," "Victor," and "Lochiel." Lochiel stumbled at the water-jump, and coming down on his knees threw his jockey, who luckily escaped with a severe shaking. Both Victor and Duffy made mistakes in the course, and the finish was remarkably close. Duffy from the last hurdle rapidly overhauled Victor, but could not get on even terms with him, being beaten by a head. Had it been twenty yards further he must have won, as Victor was completely settled. Time, 6:26.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Base ball: Athletics, 14. Resolutes, 4.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—A telegraphers' game of base ball was played here this afternoon between the Dashes nine of Cleveland and the Duplex nine of Toledo. It was won by the latter by 17 to 14.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Base ball: Philadelphias, 12; Mutuals, 10.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Base ball: Bostons, 28. Washingtons, 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The pacing race at Oakland, to-day, was won by the California horse Defiance in three straight heats, against Van Voorhees and Longfellow. Defiance's time in the last heat was 2:19¾. Large sums of money changed hands on the result, Van Voorhees being the favorite.

A REMARKABLE LIBRARY.

Early in June a collection of books is to be brought to the hammer in England, which is not only of great intrinsic value, but which curiously illustrates the passion for book collecting often noticeable in persons whose associations, and perhaps whose tastes, are the reverse of literary. It was formed by the late Henry Perkins, of the world-renowned firm of Barclay & Perkins, brewers, of London, and though not exceeding in number 7,000 or 8,000 volumes, is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of $400,000. To most persons this must seem an exaggerated valuation, and, to a certain extent, it is. Bibliomaniacs, however, are of another opinion, and they, at least, can appreciate the keen enjoyment which Mr. Perkins must have experienced in the formation of his library.

His collection, stored at Hanworth Park, near London, is extraordinarily rich in illuminated manuscripts, in ancient editions of the Bible, in examples of printing on vellum, and other specimens of early typography, and will hold a memorable place in bibliographical annals from the fact that it contains well preserved copies of the four folio editions of Shakspeare. Foremost among its treasures must be reckoned a copy of the Mazarine Bible, printed on vellum between 1450 and 1455 by Gutenberg and Faust, and formerly in the library of the University of Mentz. This is the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book executed with metal typ s by the inventors of the art of printing. Dr. Dibdin, in his "Bibliographical Decameron," states that five copies only of the Mazarine Bible are known upon vellum, and the present one is claimed to be the finest of the five, being as clean as the day it issued from the press, and having but one leaf which appears doubtful. It is estimated by an expert to be worth from $10,000 to $12,000. Scarcely less valuable than this is a copy of the same work, of like date, printed on paper. This will be the first instance in modern times in which two copies of the first printed book have been offered at auction on the same day. Among other rare editions of the Bible in the Perkins collection may be mentioned that of Faust and Schoeffer, successors to Gutenberg and Faust, printed in 1462, on vellum, with illuminated capitals, and valued at $4,000; one of 1466, which cost Mr. Perkins about $1,200; the first German version, printed in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and valued at $500; the English version of 1537, said to be the first edition of the English Bible printed in England, valued at $2,000; and an edition in nine volumes, printed on vellum in 1802, and valued at $1,000. About twenty other editions range in value from $100 to $500 each. There are also several copies of the Scriptures in manuscript, including the "Bible Historiee," written on vellum in the fourteenth century, and containing 150 miniatures and numerous illustrated capitals. It is considered to be worth $6,000. Another illuminated vellum manuscript of the thirteenth century, containing 146 miniatures, is valued at $1,300.

Next in importance to the Bibles, and of almost as great a marketable value, are the folio editions of Shakspeare. The first of these is said to be in excellent condition, with every leaf genuine—a fact of no little importance, considering how frequently nowadays perfect fac similes of missing leaves are inserted in imperfect copies of books. A copy of this edition sold in 1864 for about $3,000, and it is supposed that the one in the Perkins collection will realize a handsome advance on this sum. The other three folios are magnificent copies, in fine bindings, and will fetch very high prices. Of scarcely less value to the book collector are two well preserved works from the press of William Caxton, the first English printer—Higden's "Polycronicon" (1482), valued at $1,500, and Gower's "Confessio Amantis" (1483), valued at $1,000. Of his successor, Wynkyn de Worde, the collection contains an admirable example in the "Vitæ Patrum" (1495), worth upward of $1,800. Another fine specimen of early typography is the "Missale Vallisumbrosæ," printed in Venice in 1503, and valued at $1,800. Considerably later in date we find a Delphin edition of the Latin Classics in sixty volumes (1672), valued at $1,000, and thenceforth almost to the present day, splendidly bound editions of the standard modern authors, principally English and French, form an important part of the collection.

Of the illuminated manuscripts, unique and beautiful as they are, we can speak but briefly. The first in point of value is, undoubtedly, John Lydgate's metrical story of "The Sege of Troye," one of the most important monuments of ancient English secular art in existence, compiled "atte the excitation and steryng of the most noble and mighty prince Kyng Henry the Fyfthe." It affords, in upward of seventy paintings on vellum, a very vivid illustration of the costumes, architecture, and armor in use in England in the early part of the fifteenth century, and is estimated to be worth $10,000. Earlier in date than this is Christine de Pisan's "Les Cent Histoires de Troye," a manuscript of the fourteenth century, executed for Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and containing 115 miniatures. It is valued at $2,000. Another specimen of mediæval romance is a vellum manuscript of the fifteenth century copiously illustrated, containing the works of Jean de Meun, worth $2,500. Religious literature is represented by an "Evangelistarium," of the ninth or tenth century, valued at $1,600; the "Horæ B. M. Virginis," a French vellum manuscript of the sixteenth century, valued at $1,500; and by a curious manuscript of the thirteenth century, in Latin verse, entitled, "Romance of the Life of Christ," &c., the illustrations of which are boldly and naively executed, and of considerable artistic merit. This is unquestionably of English execution, and, considering its date, of great value to art students and archæologists.

RELIGIOUS.

A Wall street broker, on being elected Trustee in one of the New York City churches, accepted the position with the assurance that he was not expected to stand up in meeting and pray, but that the principal duty would be to make up deficiencies in the running expenses of the church.

There is a lay preacher in Northern Indiana, a converted Brahmin, who has been officiating as a lay preacher for fifteen years, extending his labors for a distance of 100 miles, who refuses all compensation for his services. He prefers to imitate the Apostle Paul, by working with his own hands for his support.

The plan of visitation for the Southern Methodist Bishops includes thirty-five conferences, divided into eight districts. Among the conferences named are four in Texas, one in Illinois, and three on the Pacific. Bishop Early is now entirely superannuated, and Bishop Pearce is in feeble health.

Zion's Herald, Boston, mourns over the falling away from the traditions of Methodism on the part of the later crop of preachers turned out by the Church's theological schools, who, instead of the rousing, extempore style of their fathers, have substituted the indolent and spiritless habit of reading fully written sermons.

The prerogatives of Methodist Episcopal Bishops are under discussion in the *Advocates*. The dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that the location of the Episcopal residences, as directed by the General Conference, has been set aside or tardily adopted by the recently-elected Bishops.

In Japan the translation of the Gospel of John is now being issued. An edition of Matthew will be ready in a few days. The revision of Luke is nearly done. The Rev. Mr. Thompson has finished the translation of Genesis, and has begun Exodus. The Rev. Messrs. Greene and Burnside are at work on other parts of the New Testament.

A writer in the *Christian Era* advises churches not to pass and publish resolutions on the retirement of their pastors, as they are usually regarded as an attempt to cover up an unpleasantness. A series of resolutions will not compensate for ill-treatment which has resulted in a dissolution of the pastoral relation, nor aid the minister in settling his unpaid bills.

The editor of the *Golden Age* says that, on attending old Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, he found the congregation made up of what the Prayer-Book styles "all ranks, classes, and conditions of men"—the rich and poor, white and black, native and foreign, high and low, all intermingled in Christian equality in that grand and costly temple.

A lady member of Christ (Episcopal) Church, St. Louis, began an effort to remove the bonded debt of $50,000 from the organization. Her spirit communicated itself to others, and in a short time the work was done. This may be regarded as another illustration of Dr. Adam Clark's estimate, that in benevolent enterprises one woman is worth seven men and a half.

H. W. Beecher, in a sermon on children, says: "If I were a Calvinist in the old accepted sense of that term, and believed in the character of God which is presented by that system, and in the theory of moral government which that system inculcates, I would not, so long as I had life and reason, bring into this world a creature the chances against whose salvation seemed to me a hundred to one."

DEATHS.

WHEELOCK—On Sunday morning, June 8, 1873, at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Crouch, 154 Calumet-av., Fannie S. Wheelock, aged 17 years, daughter of Alpheus and Ann Wheelock, formerly of Natchez, Miss.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, June 10, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LOOMIS—June 8, 1873, of inflammatory rheumatism, Morgan G. Loomis, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Cayuga, Yates, and Ontario County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, AT AUCTION, BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

Dress Goods,

In fine and medium grades, and of great style and variety. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Trimmed Hats. Gents' and Boys' Fine Felt and Straw Hats, of the latest styles. Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery, Fans, &c. Single, Double, and Shifting Harnesses. Sale commencing at half-past 9. Sale of Carpets at 11 o'clock prompt.

Large Line of Choice **Boots, Shoes & Slippers** AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, On Wednesday, June 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.

We are about to move and the season is advancing, so that these goods must go.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HODGES & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

We will sell the entire contents of 128 West Madison-st. Monday, at 10 a. m., known as the Laclede House, consisting of 1 rosewood 7-octave piano, 1 large French plate pier mirror, 1 parlor suit, carpets, &c., dining furniture, kitchen, laundry, hall, and 12 rooms all furnished. Sale positive, and without reserve. By order of R. M. HADER, Mortgagee. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,500,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary,
Office southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Room 3, second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

$30,000 WORTH OF **DIAMONDS,** Gold and Silver Watches, GOLD CHAINS, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, ETC., From New York, to be sold at auction by W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Monday Morning, June 9, at 10 o'clock,

At their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., they will sell, without reserve, a large and fine stock of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, and Solid Gold Jewelry. The Watches are from the most celebrated makers of Europe and America, viz.:

Joseph Jorgenson, London.	Julius LeCroix, Geneva.
Charles Jorgenson, London.	Chas. Bailod, Locle.
James Pecard, Geneva.	Alfred Samdoz, Locle.
Charles Frachem, Geneva.	Henri Richard, Locle.
Henry Beguelin, Locle.	L. O. Reymond, Locle.
A. Huangenin, Locle.	Emile Richard, Locle.
Fred. Huangenin, Locle.	William Jacot, Locle.
H. Parrelet & Co., Geneva.	Chas. E. Jacot, Locle.
Jno. Pieret, Geneva.	P. Jacot, Mateil-Locle.
James Nardin, Geneva.	Philip H. Padiell, Geneva.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Stem and Key Winders; and every article sold under strict guarantees as represented. The above goods were consigned from a large importing house, and every article offered will be sold without reserve. The Trade are respectfully invited.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUMBOLDT PARK PROPERTY AT AUCTION, On Tuesday Morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock, At our Old Quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

10 Lots fronting Humboldt Park, between Beach and Wesge-av., 25x177 feet each.
16 Lots fronting north on Beach-av., between Humboldt Park and Sheridan-st., 25x124 feet each.
16 Lots fronting south on Wesge-av., between Humboldt Park and Sheridan-st., 25x124 feet each.
Terms, ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent.
Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 Lots on Shurtleff-av., Between Whitehouse and Swift-place, On Tuesday Morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock,

At our old quarters, Bowen Bros. Block, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., Lots 24, 25, 26, 32 and 33, fronting on Shurtleff-av., 24 by 125 feet deep to 16-foot alley.
Title perfect. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance 1-3 1 year, 1-3 2 years, at 8 per cent interest.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME DWELLING AND LEASE OF LOT On DeKalb-st., near Polk, AT AUCTION, On Tuesday morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock, at our old quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
House entirely new, with 4 rooms, closets, high basement. Lease of lot, 24x100, 4 years to run. Terms, cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LOT ON OHIO-ST., AT AUCTION, On Tuesday morning, June 10, at 11 o'clock, at our old quarters, Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
Lot 8, in Block 17, Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition, 20 feet more or less by 100 feet deep to 18 foot alley. Then, 2 sewer, 2 water, and 2 gas connections, with catch-basin. Title perfect; ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Handsome Lot, 100 feet by 160, on Wabash-av., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-sts., being Lot 11, Block 3, in Hermann's Sub. of Sec. 27, Town 38. On TUESDAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock, at Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THE GROUND. **TWO-STORY DWELLING,** And Lot 50 feet front, On Forty-third-st., east of and near Langley-st., Wednesday, June 11, at 3 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the ground.
The house is new, contains 8 rooms. Terms, $1,000 cash, $2,000 five years, balance one year.

ALSO A **Two-Story Gothic House,**
On Evans-av., fourth house north of Forty-third-st. west front, 8 rooms. Lot, 25x125. Terms—$1,500 cash; $1,500 due Building Society, payable monthly, extending over five years; balance one year, interest at 8 per cent.
Train leaves Illinois Central Depot at 3 p. m., reaching Forty-third-st. Station in season to commence the sale at 3½ o'clock p. m.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF **Handsome New Carriages,**
Open and Top Buggies, Light Trotting and Side-Spring Wagons, Carryalls, Beach Wagons, Two-Seat Open and Top Democrat Wagons, Heavy and Light Express Wagons, Second-Hand Clarence, Peddler's Wagon, Double and Single Harness
AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
The sale is peremptory to pay advances and charges.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF **Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,** AT AUCTION, In Bowen's Block, Nos. 15 and 17 East Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, June 12, at 9½ o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE **CORNER LOTS,** Business and Residence Property, Monday, June 16, at 10:30 a. m., On the ground, corner of Clark-st. and Webster-av., near Lincoln Park.
Wm. A. Butters & Co. WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
At the time and place above named, 4 Choice Corner Lots and 9 Inside Lots, suitable for stores and residences. A good sewer passes each lot; also water and gas. Sale positive.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, On Tuesday, June 17.
We have been instructed to sell some of the most choice and best-located in Blanchard's Tract, on South Shore. The sale will be peremptory to meet advances.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.
Will sell WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 10 a. m.,
A large lot of Crockery, 1 Billiard Table, 1 Open Top Buggy, 1 Splendid Piano, large lot of New and Second-hand Furniture, 50 Elegant Chromos.
To be sold without reserve on account of a change in the firm. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., 62 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF **HIGH-CLASS** American and Foreign **OIL PAINTINGS,**

Collected by D. GALE, Esq., proprietor of the Philadelphia Art Gallery, 1117 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The sale will be held at Store 263 Wabash-av., Bigelow House, near Twenty-first-st., and commence on THURSDAY, June 12, at 3½ o'clock and 8 o'clock p. m., and continue until all are sold.

The collection contains many fine and important works from the easels of the following celebrated American and Foreign Artists:

G. W. Nicholson, Phila.	J. B. Van Bais, London.
Alfred White, New York.	A. Doll, Munich.
G. W. Knapp, Phila.	J. R. Collins, London.
Paul Ritter, New York.	A. Marchaisse, Paris.
F. D. Briscoe, Phila.	O. Jacobson, Dusseldorf.
Hy. Boese, New York.	G. Knighton, Canada.
W. V. Boyle, Phila.	F. Von Severdonk, Brussels.
H. Stoss, Boston.	Guillimmet, Paris.
E. Wennerwald, New York.	C. Brugner, Berlin.
J. J. Zang, New York.	Malbranch, Paris.

AND OTHERS.

This collection is the most artistic and valuable ever offered for public competition to the art-loving citizens of Chicago, and, together with Mr. GALE'S indorsement, the public can POSITIVELY rely on all names given.
The Paintings will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Wednesday morning, June 11, and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE **BUSINESS PROPERTY,** AT AUCTION, SITUATED ON **Michigan-av.,** Between Madison and Monroe-sts.

We will sell, without reserve, at Auction on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, a valuable piece of BUSINESS PROPERTY, being 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., about 50 feet north of Monroe-st.
Terms easy, which will be made known at time of sale. Sale absolute.
By order of ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF **ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY** AT AUCTION, On Monday, June 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the premises, **EIGHTY LOTS** Adapted for Residence and Business, FRONTING ON State-st., Vincennes-av., Dearborn, and Clark-sts.

This choice property which we will offer at this sale is situated between Sixty-eighth and Seventieth-sts., east of and within two blocks of the Normal School, accessible by about thirty-two trains daily, each way, on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads; six trains daily, each way, stopping at the Normal School Depot at Sixty-eighth-st., within 2 minutes' walk of the property. Englewood is a rising suburban town; there is much activity in building and improvements of all kinds. Two new churches are being erected this season; 50 to 75 dwelling houses are now being built, and many other substantial improvements are going on. Streets are graded and graveled through the property, equal in all respects to any of the avenues. Good plank sidewalks from the Normal School Depot to the property, and during the Summer a plank sidewalk will be built from the Depot to Sixty-third-st. Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for speculation and occupation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. This property is only seven miles from VanBuren-st. Depot; time in getting there only about 20 minutes, and the fare only 10 cents. The location is healthy, with plenty of good water. Refreshments will be furnished free of cost, and a free ride will be furnished all who wish to attend the sale.

Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Full Warranty Deed will be given, with printed copy of abstract of title.

A special train of cars will start from the Rock Island Railroad Depot on VanBuren-st., at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Twenty-second-st., and return at 5 o'clock, free for all who wish to attend the sale. Particulars and plats will be furnished by
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

First Grand Sale OF **BOULEVARD PROPERTY.**

PEREMPTORY SALE OF **TEN ACRES** To be Sold in Lots, AT AUCTION, On Tuesday Afternoon, June 17,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, to close an undivided interest. Being subdivision of the S. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 12, Town 39, North of Range 13 East, lying south and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard, and west of and fronting on Sacramento-av. In this subdivision there are 10 elegant Residence Lots fronting on Sacramento Square, which is to be used as a Park; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard, which is 250 feet wide; 10 elegant Lots fronting on Sacramento-av., which is 100 feet wide; and 36 choice Lots fronting on Nicholls and Yager-sts., less than two minutes' walk from the Depot of the C. & N. W. Railroad.

This property is east of and near Central Park, being situated on the Grand Central Park Boulevard, and only about three miles from the Court House, and one mile inside the city limits. Of all the choice property fronting the Parks of Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.

Special Train of cars will start from [illegible] o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st., [illegible] and return at 5 o'clock, for the convenience of all who would like to attend the sale. [illegible] TERMS OF SALE: [illegible] three years. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot. Title perfect. Printed abstracts [illegible] each purchaser. For information and plats call on Avery, Miller & Higden, 143 Monroe-st., or [illegible]
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.